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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

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Life term for man who escaped gallows thrice

VASU PILLAI REPRIEVED

Prasad Grants Kerala Plea

NO REMISSION, REDS ASSURE

NEW DELHI, July 6.

THE DEATH SENTENCE PASSED ON KRISHNA PILLAI VASU PILLAI, A COMMUNIST OF KERALA STATE, HAS BEEN COMMUTED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE BY THE PRESIDENT.

Thrice Vasu Pillai escaped the gallows narrowly, when legal proceedings and other things caused postponement of the date of execution.

The Union Home Minister had told the Lok Sabha some time ago that the Communist Cabinet of Kerala, soon after it assumed office, had made a special representation on his behalf.

It is understood that the Kerala Government has assured the Union Ministry of Home Affairs that the commuted sentence will not be further remitted either in part or in whole.

Normally, the life sentence of a prisoner runs for 20 years. Some remissions are granted for good conduct.

Vasu Pillai and five others were arrested in January 1954, in a village in Travancore, after a panchayat election brawl in the course of which a Congress worker was killed.

In February 1956, the Sessions Judge passed the sentence of death on Vasu Pillai. It was upheld by the High Court. The other accused were acquitted.

MERCY PETITION

In the normal course, Vasu Pillai submitted a mercy petition addressed both to the Rajpramukh of the State and the President.

It was rejected by the Rajpramukh and later by the President.

The new Government led by Mr. E. M. S. Nambudiripad, on assumption of office, expressed a desire to reprieve all condemned prisoners including Vasu Pillai. This ran counter to the President's previous decision in the case.

The matter was, however, clarified in the last session of the Lok Sabha by the Union Home Minister, who said that only the President could revise his earlier decision.

The President has now been pleased to commute the death sentence. The fact that it is more than three years since the crime was committed and nearly 18 months since the sentence of death was passed seems to have weighed with the authorities in extending clemency to him.—UPI

Ingrid 'Happy' After Talks With Nehru

LONDON, July 6.

FILM star Ingrid Bergman returned to Paris last night after having dinner and "a very friendly talk" in London with Mr. Nehru about rumours linking her husband Roberto Rossellini with Mrs. Sunalini Dasgupta, script-writer wife of an Indian film producer.

Reporting this, the "Daily Herald" cites Ingrid Bergman as saying she could not reveal what Mr. Nehru said, "but I am very very happy."

Then Bergman is reported to have added: "But I can say that he emphatically denied making the nasty remarks about my husband attributed to him in America. He assured me he was never asked to make any statement about the matter."—NAFEN.

KRUSCHEV BRANDS MALENKOV

Story Of Plot Unfolded

MOSCOW, July 6.

SOVIET Communist Party Secretary Kruschev today charged the deposed leader Malenkov with organising the purge of the Communist Party of Leningrad.

Mr. Kruschev made the accusation in a speech at a meeting of workers in a Leningrad factory.

He said that the denunciation of the "anti-party group" would make it easier to carry out the decisions of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party which would continue to work for peaceful coexistence and the lessening of international tension.

Mr. Kruschev said Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovich had a "cowardly scheme" to seize key positions in the Government and Party.

All the forces which opposed the decisions of the 20th Party Congress had now been removed, he said.—UPI-AFP.

(The Leningrad purge relates to the trial and execution in 1954 of Mr. Amakumov, former State Security Minister.)

ARRESTS DENIED

MOSCOW, July 6.

Moscow Radio today denied the arrest of the dismissed leaders.

Delhi Traders Decide On Strike

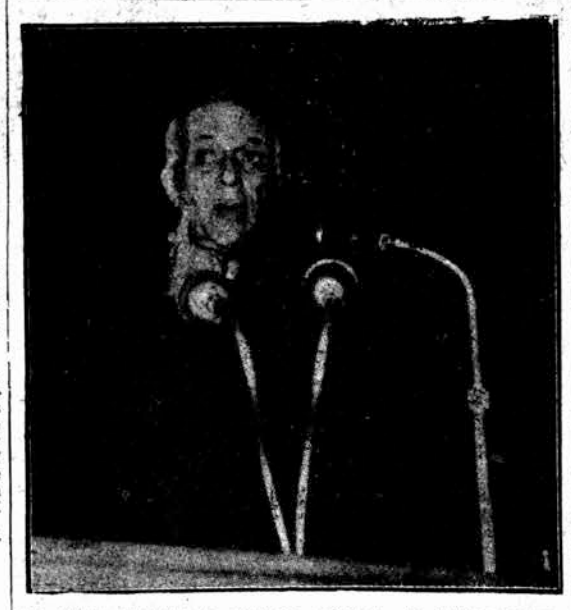
NEW DELHI, July 6

The Federation of Delhi Trades Association will go on an indefinite strike from July 10 if the Association's main demand that the State be exempted from inter-States sales tax was not accepted by them.—UPI.

Island Shelled

TAIPEH, July 6.

Chinese guns tonight fired 26 salutes against the Nationalist-held Little Quemoy island off the Chinese coast.—UPI-AFP.



Mr. Nehru gestures to make a point at the India League reception to him in London on Wednesday.

MADRAS AGAINST CHANGE NOW IN REVENUE SYSTEM

MADRAS, July 6.

THE State Revenue Minister, Mr. M. A. Manickavelu, told the State Assembly today that the present land revenue system would not be replaced by the levy of agricultural income-tax at least for some time to come.

Replying to the debate on the land revenue budget demand in the Assembly, he said that the various committees that had gone into the question, had disapproved of changes in the existing system.

The revenue realised from the agricultural income-tax would be far less than what was being realised under the existing system.

FARMERS ILLITERATE

The Minister furnished figures to show that against Rs. 46 lakh small pattadars paying land revenue of Rs. 30 and less, there were only about 40,000 pattadars paying annual revenue of Rs. 100 and above on whom only agricultural income-tax could be levied.

He also argued that agriculturists in the State, being mostly illiterates, would be put to a great deal of difficulty in maintaining accounts.

Change-over to agricultural income-tax was recently suggested by the Union Finance Minister.—UPI.

BALLISTIC MISSILE BY RUSSIA

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
LONDON, July 6.

RUSSIA is reported to have tested what Americans call a "big fellow."

It is described as a long-range multi-stage ballistic missile — a kind of "ultimate weapon."

The first American version of the "ultimate weapon" recently blew itself up off the Florida Coast.

The Russian test it is said, does not mean that it will have operational ballistic missiles in large quantities in the near future.

But it is an event of great international significance, comparable as technical achievement to the first Soviet test of the atomic bomb in 1949.

Eventually it may be expected to have the same profound effect on the world balance of power as the Soviet atom and hydrogen bomb tests.

Goray Emphasises Dilemma Before Maharashtra PSP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

REFERRING to the recent directive of the National Executive of the P.S.P. to its Maharashtra unit to function as a separate entity in the State Legislature and not loose its identity in the Samiti bloc, Mr. N. G. Goray, M.P., said this evening that the unit here had to decide whether they should quit the Samiti movement and abide by the directive or swim with "the current."

There was no other alternative, he added.

He said the National Executive's support for the Maharashtra unit's demand for Samyukta Maharashtra was not whole-hearted.

Mr. Goray was inaugurating the third annual conference of the Bombay P.S.P. at the Shirodkar Smarak Mandir, Parel.

He said if the members of the National Executive had been present when the struggle for Samyukta Maharashtra was launched they would have appreciated the stand of the Maharashtra unit in the proper light.

It was this unit that guided the movement and saw that the wrong people did not get a control of it.

REDS' PRESENCE

Mr. Goray poohed-poohed the fears of some P.S.P. leaders that due to the presence of Communists in the Samiti there was danger of the P.S.P. being outmanoeuvred.

He said the Party was in a position to meet their tactics with some of its own.

As regards the international situation, he said that he was sure there would not be another world war although upheavals were taking place in Eastern Europe. There demonstrated that they were slowly but surely moving in the direction of a greater democracy.

CRISIS AFTER CRISIS

He was confident that these movements would ultimately triumph though the rulers of these countries were going all out to suppress them.

There were complex problems facing India too and such being the times "our party" also ap-

Continued On Page 5 Column 8

Nehru Was Generous, Sincere

Chronicle Correspondent
LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Nehru seems to be generally satisfied with the outcome of the Commonwealth Premiers' conference.

It is believed he exercised greater influence than would appear from the communique.

If memories of Suez were not revived at the conference, it was in no small measure due to the generosity of Mr. Nehru.

Even his critics have been impressed by his sincerity.

The conference appears to have put a cold douche on development plans of India and other countries but it is generally believed Mr. Nehru will not return to India empty-handed.

He would get some help to go ahead with the Five-Year Plan.

The conference has not left the Commonwealth in any way weaker.

In fact, many believe it has been strengthened as a result of the exchange of views.

The conference again showed the nature of the Commonwealth is fast changing and it can be sustained only by the ability of the Premiers to adapt themselves to the new situations.

Egyptian Minister's Accord With Saud

LONDON, July 6

Egyptian Defence Minister General Abdel Hakim Amer returned to Cairo today from a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Saud, Cairo radio said.

General Amer and King Saud had complete agreement on all political problems discussed on the basis of resolutions adopted at the Arab chiefs of States' conference in Cairo, Ryadh and Amman.—UPI-AFP.

Jung Meets Sabri

LONDON, July 6

The Indian Ambassador to Egypt, Ali Navar Jung today had a meeting with Ali Sabri, director of Egyptian President Nasser's political cabinet, Cairo radio reported.

The radio gave no indication as to the subject of the talk.—UPI-AFP.

BRITAIN TO QUIT CYPRUS

Chronicle Correspondent
LONDON, JULY 6.

BRITAIN IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO QUIT CYPRUS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Talks on the future of the colony will restart with the arrival of Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus.

There is a suggestion Cyprus should be partitioned and British military installations handed over to NATO.

Turkey in recent days has been pressing for this solution.

Another suggestion is that the date for independence of Cyprus should be fixed and a major Power asked to guarantee full independence of the colony and rights of the Turkish minority.

Whatever solution finally decided upon, it is clear Britain will not remain in Cyprus for long.

Tory diehards are "fearing" what they call a "sell-out" and pressing the Government not to do anything directly or indirectly which might lead to British withdrawal.

APPEAL TO AWAIT RETURN OF PRIME MINISTER

Shastri Asks P & T Men Not To Strike

NEW DELHI, July 6.

MR. LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI, Minister for Communications, today appealed to Posts and Telegraphs workers to abandon the path of strike or threat of strike to achieve their demands, and adopt the path of negotiations.

Mr. Shastri was addressing the special session of delegates of all the nine unions of Posts, Telegraph and RMS workers in Delhi.

He said the method of negotiations was always preferable to that of strike or go-slow.

It was also incumbent upon all workers to maintain the normal working of this Department so that there was no harassment of people.

PERSONAL CONCERN

The special conference was convened to decide on the Posts and Telegraphs workers' attitude on the charter of demands submitted to the Government.

The working committee has approved of a resolution calling for an all-India strike. The date of the strike will be decided by the federal council.

Mr. Shastri said the Government had already accepted some of the demands and others were under consideration.

"Your welfare is a matter of deep concern to me personally and the Government as a whole but I would appeal most sincerely to the innate sense of patriotism and ask you to press your demands only to the extent that they are in consonance with the general good of the people."

PAY COMMISSION

The Minister said the demand for a second pay commission by P. and T. workers was part of a general demand of all Central Government employees and revision of either of the scales of pay or dearness allowance in respect of them was to be considered in the context of its repercussion not only on the Central Government and State Government employees but also on the employees in industries.

The question had to be correlated with the general level of wages in the country as a whole.

He asked the P and T employees to wait till the return of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Shastri said Government would be willing to grant every reasonable demand if only the necessary resources were available.

WELFARE BOARD

He announced that a standing machinery would be set up soon to go through all the demands.

The machinery would meet every quarter.

A national welfare board would also be set up in two-three months to deal with amenities.

He said Government was examining the question of appointment of an officer of high standing who would be in charge not only of staff relations, welfare activities and relations with organised unions, but who would also personally examine petitions submitted to the Government against major penalties of reduction, removal, compulsory retirement and dismissal.

Government had also taken a number of steps to equalise the service conditions between class three and class four employees.—UPI.

SUNDAY STAR

Our Sunday Star this week is a foregone conclusion: One of the prettiest faces of the Indian screen, charming Madhubala, who scores another hit in "Gateway of India."

KremlinShake-up To Please Mao

HONG KONG, July 6.

WESTERN observers here who follow Chinese affairs considered today that Chinese President Mao Tse-tung played a big part in the elimination of the four Soviet leaders — Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and Shepilov — writes the AFP special correspondent.

According to these observers, when Soviet Head of State Voroshilov visited Peking in April and May, Mao put the Chinese viewpoint that the intransigent attitude of Russian Stalinist elements compromised Communist world unity.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION

The observers stressed that the Moscow decision was made to synchronise with the visit to be said soon, by Mao and North Viet Nam President Ho Chi-Minh to East Europe.

They said the sanctions taken against Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and Shepilov could not fail to create a favourable impression, particularly in Poland.

They recalled that China signed two joint declarations with Poland, one in Moscow in January and the other in Peking in April

The observers considered that the errors committed by the Soviet Government in regard to the people's democracies served to increase Peking's influence with the East European Communist States.

That was one of the reasons for Moscow deciding to eliminate the four leaders in exchange for a reintegration of the people's democracies within the Soviet orbit.—UPI-AFP.

Taken Ill At Feast

AHMEDABAD, July 6

Guests at a wedding party here had to be taken to hospital when they showed signs of food poisoning.

The incident, which took place in the Vidyanagar area in the city follows on the heels of another yesterday in which 224 policemen were taken ill after they drank milk.

Fifty-three persons were affected at the wedding party. All of them were admitted in the Civil Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital in the afternoon.

In the night the hospital staff said that their condition was satisfactory.—UPI.

Heavy Rain Upsets City's Life

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TORRENTIAL downpours in the city from last evening wiped out the rain deficit at both Colaba and Santa Cruz, and generally disrupted life and transport in the city today, although by this evening there was a marked return to normalcy.

Up to 5-30 p.m. today Colaba had recorded 146 mm. of rain and Santa Cruz 102 mm.

Trams were brought to a stop in the morning at several places — in Lalbaug, Kalachowki and Byculla Bridge.

Buses on many routes were diverted to avoid flooded areas like Nana's Chowk and Lower Parel.

Heavy flooding of the train tracks at Grant Road and Matunga slowed down trains on Western Railway, while the disruption of traffic on Central Railway as described as 'serious."

Rainfall was equally heavy in the Lakes areas, with 20 cm. at Tulsi, 18 at Vihar and 16 at Powai.

Coastal ferry services were disrupted in the harbour and the cautionary storm signal was hoisted along the coast from Dahanu to Vengurla.

THE FORECAST

Intermittent rain, which may be heavy at times and accompanied by gusty and squally winds, was forecast for tomorrow.

Colaba recorded a maximum of 25 deg. C (minus 4) and a minimum of 23 deg. C (minus 2).

Santa Cruz recorded a maximum of 25 deg. C (minus 5) and a minimum of 24 deg. C (minus 2).

Sunday Smile

"She's a friend of Pa's..."

GENERAL STRIKE THREAT IN DOCKS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ABOUT 30,000 PORT AND DOCK WORKERS WILL STRIKE IMMEDIATELY, IF ANY OF THE STRIKING STEVEDORE WORKERS IN BOMBAY ARE VICTIMISED.

The strike decision was taken at a well-attended rally of port and dock workers and stevedore employees at Kesar Bang this evening.

About 4,000 stevedore workers have been on strike for two days, as the employers did not accede to the demand of daily-rated workers to be paid their month's wages on July 7, instead of the usual tenth of the month, so as to enable Muslim employees to celebrate Bakr-id which falls on July 9.

The monthly-rated workers, who were due to receive their salaries on July 7, were paid today. This caused a stir among the daily-rated workers.

The negotiations to settle the dispute, which were deadlocked the day before yesterday were not continued today. Neither the interested parties nor the Government took the initiative.

The effect of the stevedore workers' strike in the last two days was, however, not felt as the heavy rains brought all activity in the docks more or less to a standstill.

The workers at the rally agreed on the general strike of port and dock workers scheduled to start on July 12.

This decision, which was taken at a meeting of the Bombay committee of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation recently, is designed to redress some grievances.

The date will be advanced if any stevedore workers, now on strike, are victimised.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.
BOMBAY, July 6.

Tata Ordinary Rs. 175-12 to 176
Indian Iron Rs. 20.50 to 20.55
Jarilla Cotton March Rs. 715-8
Castorseed Sept. Rs. 166
Groundnut August Rs. 177
Silver Ashad Rs. 179-12
„ Shravan Rs. 178-8
Gold Ashad Rs. 104-14
Do. Shravan 104-15

Saturday New York market was closed.

TODAY

HINDU: Assar Shud 11, 2018
MUSLIM: Zilhijja 8, 1376
PARSI: Behman 10, 1326
SAKA: Asadha 16, 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-07 a.m.
Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Moonrise: 3-21 p.m.
Moonset: 2-04 a.m.
Hightide: 8-46 a.m., 8-10 p.m.
Lowtide: 1-55 a.m., 2-38 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Full Moon: July 12, 4-20 p.m.
Last Q'ter: July 20, 7-47 a.m.

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STATE STEPS TO FACE NEXT FLU WAVE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay has convened a special conference of Government officials and Municipal authorities from all over the State to meet in Bombay on Monday to discuss the measures that should be adopted to fight the epidemic of influenza, in case it occurs for the second time.

Since it is reported that there is a possibility of the second wave of influenza, which, it is feared, may be of a more severe type, the Government thought it necessary that it itself and other authorities should be well prepared to meet such a situation.

The conference is expected to discuss stock-piling of anti-biotics, isolation of infected cases and other measures to control the epidemic.

The conference, which will be presided over by Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Minister for Public Health, will be attended by the Municipal Commissioners of Greater Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad, Chief Executive Officer of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Director of Public Health, Director of the Haffkine Institute, Drugs Controller, Administrative Medical Officer of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and Regional Health Officer from Nagpur, Rajkot and Aurangabad.

1,100 Deaths From U. P. Epidemics

LUCKNOW, July 6.

Gastro-entritis, cholera and smallpox accounted for 2,688 seizures and 1,100 deaths in the State during the week ended June 29, against 1,714 seizures and 674 deaths in the previous week, according to an official statement issued here this evening.

Influenza, which was reported from 43 districts during the week, claimed six deaths and 20,155 seizures. The State was free from plague.

Thirty-two districts were affected by gastro-entritis which accounted for 2,605 seizures and 1,065 deaths, against 1,606 seizures and 629 deaths in the previous week.

For controlling the influenza epidemic educational authorities were advised to continue the summer vacations up to July 21 and the District Magistrates of the badly affected districts were advised to take necessary action for the closure of cinema houses.

The cities worst affected from influenza were:— Agra 7,535 seizures, Lucknow 3,307 seizures, Firozabad 2,036 seizures, Banaras 1,757 seizures, Mathura 1,920 seizures, Rampur 413 seizures, and Allahabad 258 seizures.—UPI.

14 Flu Deaths In Andhra

HYDERABAD, July 6.

There have been fourteen deaths from influenza in Andhra Pradesh, a Press Note said here today.

During the week ended June 29 more than 42,000 attacks were reported.

I.A.F. MEASURES

The Union Deputy Defence Minister, Mr. K. Raghuramiah, expressed satisfaction over the preventive measures taken by the aero-medical unit to safeguard the health of I.A.F. men during his inspection tour today of the Air Force Station at Begumpet.

The Minister is on a three-day inspection visit of the defence installations in Hyderabad. He arrived here this morning by a special I.A.F. plane from Cochin.

He discussed with the Commanding Officer of the Station and other senior officers special problems relating to the Station.

He met two Afghan officers who are undergoing training along with ten Indian officers in the Transport Wing.

Later, he went round the hangars, living quarters of airmen and lunched with the pupil officers in their mess.—UPI.

Enteric Takes Ten Lives

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There were 762 deaths and 1,722 births registered during the week ended June 29, states a press note issued by the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Smallpox took a toll of four lives and 12 case were reported.

During the same period 33 attacks and 10 deaths from enteric fever were reported.

Polio caused three attacks and one death.

Cholera and plague were absent during the week.

Flu On Troopship

LONDON, July 6.

A total of 208 cases of "Asian" influenza, none of them serious occurred on the troops transport "Empire Orwell" which arrived at Southampton on Friday from Singapore.

The ship was carrying 1,500 troops and their families.—UPI-AFP.

More Flu Cases In Akola

AKOLA, July 6.

The incidence of influenza is spreading in the city and 573 new cases were reported within the twenty-four hours ending this morning.

The total number of cases since the outbreak of the epidemic is more than two thousand.—UPI.

NO LOAN: QUARREL, STABBING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young man who went to one of his friends to get a small loan lost his temper on being refused and stabbed a third person who tried to intervene when he picked up a quarrel with his friend.

The injured man, Francis Stephen, was taken to a hospital where he was treated for the injuries and allowed to go.

The alleged stabber, Sadasivam is at large.

Sadasivam went to the place of his friend, Madhavan Kesavan Nair who resides at Mint Road.

He asked him for a small loan.

Nair had no money and he told Sadasivam so.

On hearing this, Sadasivam had an argument with him.

Meanwhile, Francis came there and tried to intervene.

But Sadasivam resented this and stabbed him.

Direct Air Link Between India, W. Africa

BOMBAY, July 6.

The first direct air link between India and West Africa will be established on July 7, 1957, when Air-India International will operate a non-scheduled flight from Bombay to Lagos and Accra.

The flight will leave Bombay at 09-00 hrs. local time and arrive at Lagos at 16-35 hrs. local time and Accra at 17-40 hrs. local time, the following day. It will touch Aden and Khartoum en route.

A.-I.I.'s Constellation, the "Maratha Princess," with accommodation for 60 passengers, will operate the flight to Lagos and Accra in West Africa.—UPI.

Konkan Gets Heavy Rain

POONA, July 6.

Summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST:

Yesterday's easterly wave has apparently moved into south and the diffuse low over northeast Madhya Pradesh has become unimportant.

The monsoon has been vigorous over the Konkan and the high level through over the Gulf of Cambay persists.

Rainfall has been widespread along the west coast and in Vidarbha and fairly widespread in Maharashtra, Telangana and Rayalseema.

It has occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, interior Mysore, and at a few places in the bay Islands, northeast India and in coastal Andhra Pradesh.

Weather remained mainly dry over the rest of the country.

Locally very heavy rain has been reported from the Konkan.

NEW DELHI: The sculpture "Triumph of Labour" by D. P. Roy Chowdhury, which has been installed in the National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House, New Delhi, is a group composition in Bronze consisting of four life-size figures.

Bombay Today

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY, BOMBAY: Third annual conference (second day), 9 a.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE TEXTILE ASSOCIATION (INDIA): "One day textile conference" and social gathering, King George High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, 2 p.m.

BOMBAY SANGEETHA SAMAJAM: Music programme, Mrs. Gomathi Subramanian (vocal), M. S. Narayanaswamy (violin) and K. V. Subramanian (mridangam) to participate, B. J. Home Hall, Shradanand Road, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Dr. Trivikram on "The Swetaswatara Upanishad,' Radha Kunj, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. N. C. N. Acharya on "Law and Myself", Sangham premises, Sion Road, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on "Memory of Past Lives," Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

Two Held In Jewellery Theft Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

JEWELLERY and cash worth Rs. 25,000 was stolen from the residence of Mr. Bali B. Rajani at Banganga, Walkeshwar on Thursday.

The Gamdevi police arrested two persons in this connection but the main accused is alleged to have absconded with the stolen property.

The Gamdevi police told Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon court today that one Gopal Rajaram who is absconding had been working as a servant in the flat of Mr. Bali.

The servant is alleged to have committed the theft of the jewellery and cash and run away.

Police said that the two arrested persons Badri Puransingh and Darshanlal Barshansingh were close friends of Gopal and they too "were not to be seen in their usual haunts."

They were arrested yesterday. Badri is alleged to have got the servant employed by Mr. Bali.

The accused were remanded to police custody.

More Powers For SDO Forest Officers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act 1927 in its application to the pre-reorganisation State of Bombay, excluding the transferred territories has been published in Part V of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary of July 5.

Under Section 85(2) of the Act, an officer below the rank of a Divisional Forest Officer cannot be authorised by the State Government to decide questions as to whether there has been a breach of any of the conditions of any bond or instrument executed in compliance with the provisions of the Act or the rules thereunder, or as to the sum to be paid for such breach, or as to the person or persons liable to pay such sum.

It is considered necessary that Sub-Divisional Forest Officers should also be authorised to decide such questions.

It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 85(2) of the Act.

NEW DELHI: The second meeting of the Purchase Advisory Council will be held in New Delhi on July 10 the meeting will be inaugurated by Mr. K. C. Reddy, Union Minister of works, Housing and Supply.

NEW DEAL ASSURED TO VIDARBHA AND MARATHWADA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AS a first step towards formulating schemes of development of the two regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada the Government had ordered preliminary surveys.

This was disclosed by Minister for Planning and Development Mr. Sesharao Wankhede in the Legislative Assembly today.

A survey division had been established for irrigation schemes in Vidarbha and he was convinced that something really good was being done for the regions, he said.

He was intervening on a debate on a cut motion of Rs. 100 to a demand for Rs. 2,77,800 under general administration, moved by Mr. C. D. Bardhan (Communist-Samiti) and Mr. C. D. Choudhari (Independent).

The motion aimed at discussing "the failure" of the Government to take necessary steps for general development of the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions.

MINERAL SURVEY

The Government had already taken up the work of surveying mineral resources of Vidarbha.

The Department of Mining was now functioning at Nagpur and the chief geological officer had already started the work.

Only after such a survey the Government would be in a position to approach the Centre for starting a major industry in the region.

He said that provision for expenditure over and above the plan expenditure was being contemplated in Marathwada.

The medical college at Aurangabad at a cost of Rs. 50 to 60 lakhs, a university for Marathwada and roads linking the region with Maharashtra and vidarbha were schemes which had not been included in the plan.

VAINGANGA SCHEME

Earlier, Mr. Bardhan speaking on the cut motion said that the Government should have taken care to prepare developmental schemes for Vidarbha and Marathwada as these regions were very backward.

Nothing special had been done towards this end.

He said that a survey of the Vainganga scheme should be soon taken on hand so as to include it in the Third Plan.

He asked why only medium and small scale industries were proposed to be included in the industrial estate at Nagpur.

OTHER MOVES

Mr. Shankarrao Deshmukh (Samiti) and Mr. C. D. Choudhari (Independent) also supported the demand, which the House rejected after Finance Minister Dr. Jivraj Mehta had replied.

Mr. G. D Lad (Samiti) and Mr. S. N Bhalerao (Samiti) then moved their cut motions which sought to discuss the high salaries and allowances of ministers.

MR. LAD SAID THAT AS A FIRST STEP A CUT OF 25 PER CENT IN THE SALARIES OF MINISTERS SHOULD BE EFFECTED.

TOO OLD

Mr. Lad referred to the Karachi resolution of the Congress and also the opinion expressed by Mahatma Gandhi that Ministers should receive a salary of Rs. 500 to justify reduction in salaries of others.

Mr. Bhalerao suggested a cut in the travelling allowances of ministers as it was high.

Mr. Bhanushankar Yagnik (Congress) opposing the cut motions said that since the Karachi resolution, the standard of living had gone up considerably.

AMONG THE MINISTERS THERE WERE LAWYERS AND DOCTORS WHO COULD EASILY EARN MUCH MORE OUTSIDE. BY ACCEPTING OFFICE THEY HAD SHOWN THEIR WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SACRIFICES FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Jayant Dalal (Maha-Gujarat Janata Parishad) pointed out "the contradictions inherent in what the ministers preached and practised."

To move about in high-priced cars and to talk of socialism went ill-together.

MUCH LESS

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Finance, replying to the criticism said that compared to the cost of living in other States, the salaries of Ministers and deputy Ministers in Bombay were much less.

Ministers in Bombay found it difficult to make both ends meet and lay aside something for their "successors in life and not in office (laughter).

It was, therefore, not possible to accept any appreciable cut in their salaries.

When some members pointed out the example of the Kerala Ministers Dr Mehta said that they (Kerala Ministers) got rupee one per mile for travelling allowance.

The Bombay ministers received only annas six per mile.

Anyway, he said, it was not fair to make comparisions as the cost of living in Kerala was low compared to that in Bombay.

HOLIDAY

The cut motion was then put to the House and rejected.

At the end of the debate in the first day's discussion on the voting of demands, Opposition leader S. M. Joshi requested Speaker Silam to give a holiday to members on Monday.

Tuesday being a holiday, he said, it would give members a three-day holiday, Sunday included.

He had consulted the Government and they had agreed to the suggestion.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister, supported the proposal.

The Speaker said that since both the sides of the House were agreed on it, he adjourned the House till Wednesday.

USSR Offers Scholarships

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eleven scholarships have been offered by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Indian nationals for post-graduate study and research in basic sciences, technology, agriculture and medicine.

The duration of the scholarships is upto 3 years. This period includes six to twelve months for learning the Russian language.

The value of each scholarship includes maintenance allowance of 680 roubles (Rs. 809.52) p.m.; exemption from tuition fees; free hostel accommodation; free medical aid; allowance of 800 roubles (Rs. 952.38) p.m. for purchase of books and other appliances; allowance up to 1,500 roubles (Rs. 1785) for purchase of passes to sanatoria or house of rest including fare both ways (in case they want to spend their vacation in the U. S. S. R.); clothing allowance upto roubles 3000 (Rs. 3571); and cost of tourist second class sea passage both ways.

Full particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, Scholarship Division (S-1 Section), Government of India, New Delhi. Completed forms of application should reach the same Ministry by July 25, 1957.

Sholapur Mill Affairs Figure In Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Labour Minister Shantilal Shah told the Legislative Assembly during question hour today that the Government had been "impressing upon the management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills to take steps to provide the necessary funds for improvement in the working of the mills and for providing the materials required for running the mills.

He was replying to a short notice question of Mr. V. N. Patil (Lal Nishan-Samiti).

The Minister said that "since the last week of May on an average 850 permanent employees were paid off daily."

The question was put by Mr. V. D. Deshpande (Communist-Samiti) and Mr. Datta Deshmukh (Lal Nishan — Samiti) and Mr. K. V. Shah (Congress).

Mr Shantilal Shah said that the Government had given a loan of Rs. 90 lakhs to the mills against the assets of the Company. The Mills had made a profit of Rs. 7,85,906 during the year ending March 31, 1956.

The mills had been incurring losses since October last year.

The reasons given for partial working were lack of raw materials and stores.

INTERNAL MATTER

Mr. Datta Deshmukh in a supplementary question asked whether it was a fact that Mr. M. N. Cama had addressed a letter to the Government Director Mr. Madan stating that it was not proper to raise funds by mortgaging the company's goods with Morarka and Company.

The Labour Minister said that such a letter had been addressed to the Government Director.

In reply to another supplementary question from Mr. Deshmukh asking for Government's view on the matter the Minister replied that the Government had no view about the internal administration of the Company.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister told Mr. L. M. Patil (Samiti) that the Rahuri Sahakari Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar District had not started working as foundation girders and machinery parts were not available.

The Factory is expected to start in the next crushing season.

Conference Studies Flow Of Funds For Village Industries

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MORE THAN 25 REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE APEX COOPERATIVE BANKS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY MET HERE TODAY IN RESPONSE TO THE INVITATION OF THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

The conference was to discuss credit facilites to industrial cooperatives of artisans engaged in Khadi and village industries production.

Mr. B. Venkatappiah, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, who inaugurated the conference, said credit facilities to village industries was a new development in institutional credit and there was not sufficient experience on the basis of which a uniform pattern could be worked out.

All the same, the question had gained significance with the importance attached in the national development plans to village industries.

On the successful working of co-operative credit schemes depended, to a large extent, the success of these development schemes.

The apex and central banks were either conservative or not so conservative, but, in no case, could it be said that they were not conservative, in their approach.

If the programme were to succeed in its objective, the co-operative banks and their approach to problems of credit should be dynamic.

For the first time, he said, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank had taken bold decisions to bear huge financial burdens.

The object was that all credit finance should be institutionalised and that private, unorganised, usurious practices should be eliminated.

The problems of credit facilities, so far as the village industries were concerned, had to be closely studied. In all such matters there should be no rigidity and that the approach should be pragmatic.

REQUIREMENTS

The basic requirements of village industries co-operatives were supply of raw material, technical assistance and managerial guidance.

While short term credit demands, however, could be met by co-operative financing agencies, long-term arrangements would take time.

Whatever view one took about the whole question of co-operative credit to promote industrial production in rural areas, there was no doubt, that it was a desirable development and the welfare and progress of millions of small people were at stake.

Earlier, Mr. V. L. Mehta, chairman of the Commission, pointed out that the problem was not for the present that of co-operative banks finding the resources and taking business or commercial risks.

The question was how best funds made available to them could be effectively distributed to agencies engaged in the promotion of Khadi and village industries' production.

They were not asked to undertake any risk.

There were funds available with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission—nearly Rs. 10 crores—which the Commission would like to channelise through co-operative financing agencies.

The question today was only whether the co-operative apex banks or the central banks could act on an agency basis in the distribution of these funds.

PROGRAMMES

He made it clear that programmes to be financed were village industries like the ghani oil pressing industry and paddy husking.

The people concerned were economically backward and resourceless.

The normal criteria employed in credit dealings would, therefore, be out of question in the administration of credit in the field of village industries.

Hence the Commission thought only of channelising agencies and not of asking financing agencies to undertake commercial risks.

In the discussions that followed, representatives from the various States explained the working of credit schemes in their spheres.

While in certain States, the apex banks were prepared to try out the scheme with all its attendant risks there were others, where the co-operative movement was in a nascent stage, who would not undertake the scheme without guarantee against losses.

There was, however, a consensus of opinion that, if the schemes were to be successfully put through, there would be need for strengthening the supervisory and technical inspection arrangements.

Mr. J. C. Ryan of the Reserve Bank of India urged the conference to profit from the experience of the Handloom Board.

Mr. D. A. Shah, chairman of the Co-operative Advisory Committee of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, wound up the proceedings of the conference, while Mr. V. L. Mehta thanked those present for their cooperation and frank expression of views.

SANTA CRUZ LANDLORD FINED FOR DEFYING MUNICIPAL NOTICE

BANDRA, Saturday.

DESCRIBING the case as "a gross case of defiance by the accused of municipal requirements" Mr. Jal H. A. Vakil, Presidency Magistrate, Bandra Court, found J. G. Kotak, a landlord of Santa Cruz, guilty of the charge of facing to replace broken window panes and glass panes of the wooden shutters and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month.

The Magistrate in his judgment observed: "He has not replaced the broken glass panes even to-day. He has sought refuge under technical defence, which has no substance.

"The premises were in this state during the whole of the monsoon.

"Another monsoon has started and yet the accused has done nothing. This case calls for a heavy sentence."

The Bombay municipality had served him with a notice on May 3 last to replace broken window-panes and glass panes of shutters at his chawl No. 6 and 7 at Tagore Road, Santa Cruz within 15 days.

But he failed to carry out the repairs.

The accused denied the charge and said that the notice was bad in law as vague and indefinite.

The magistrate rejected the defence holding that the notice clearly and sufficiently indicates what the accused has to do.

The prosecution was conducted by municipal prosecutor while the accused was defended by Mr. V. P. Karnik.

BAR BIDS FAREWELL TO C.P.M.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A large number of members of the Bar today bade farewell to Mr. K. J. Khambatta, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who retires on Monday, when they met him in his chambers at the Esplanade Court this afternoon.

Mr. Khambatta, who is 55, was appointed a Presidency Magistrate in 1937 and served in this capacity in several city courts, including Girgaum and Esplanade, till 1951, when he became the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Before his appointment as a magistrate, Mr. Khambatta was practising on the Original Side at the Bombay High Court.

SUBURBAN CRIME

BANDRA, Saturday.

Mahadeo Karanjia Bhandare was arrested at Kandivli yesterday on a charge of causing grievous hurt.

At the Bandra Court, he was put up before Mr. S. A. Hattea, Presidency Magistrate, who ordered the accused to be released on bail.

★

Ramkishan Damodar, who allegedly entered a shop with another and absconded was arrested at Matunga Bazar yesterday by the Santa Cruz police.

The other accused was arrested the previous day with a piece of cloth worth Rs. 44, while he tried to run away.

At the Bandra Court, the accused was given bail.

School-Going Age Children's Census

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the provisions of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act XV of 1920 and the Rules framed thereunder, a census of children liable for Compulsory Primary Education will be organised in Greater Bombay and the Suburbs from July 8, for a month, according to a notification by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Authorised enumerators will go round houses to collect information of children between ages of 6 and 11 years and also of children between ages of 3 and 6 years, who will come under compulsion in the subsequent years.

Parents and guardians and the members of the public are requested to co-operate with the Municipal staff in furnishing the required information in this respect.

COLOMBO: Soviet tea trade expert is expected to fly here next week for talks on the purchase of Ceylon tea by Russia on a government to government basis.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY, 243.7m

6-30 Mangal Prabhat, 6-50 Swar Mudrika, 7-15 Sushila Tembe, 7-35 Jugalbandi, 7-45 Neeta Sen, 8-15 Chajanika, 8-30 Kokila Joshi, 10-00 For schools, 11-00 Aapki Pasand 11-30 Bombay Radio Vadyavrinda, 11-45 V Shirkhande, 12-15 Neeta Sen, 12-30 Ravivarnu Ranjan, 13-10 D Parwatkar, 13-40 Choral Masterpiece, 14-05, Polonaise Chopin, 14-10 Music of the People, 14-20 Crooners' Corner.

17-30 Madnur Sangeet, 18-10 D Parwatkar, 18-20 For Villages, 18-50 Sangmeshwar Gurav, 19-30 Geet Madhuri, 19-45 B Dave, 20-15 Ramat Gamat, 20-20 K Joshi 20-45 Sangeet Lahari, 21-30 Ratakanika, 22-00 In Concert Pitch.

VARIATIONS, 545.5m

8-00 Asha Bhonsale, 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha, 9-00 For children, 13-00 R Kalgutkar, 13-30 Bhavgeet 13-50 Neeta Sen, 14-15 Karnatak Sangeet, Madurai Mani Iyer.

17-30 Bhavgeet, 17-45 Anjanibai Wadkar, 18-10 R Kalkutkar, 18-20 For villagers, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-30 Sandeshi, 21-30 On the Home Front, 21-45 Sushila Tembe, 22-00 Chitrapat Sangeet, 22-45 Jugalbandi.

HIGHLIGHTS

7-30 Bombay A, Jugalbandi All Akbay Khan on Sarod.
21-30 Bombay A, Ratnakanika, Madeyatrano Tu Paur Te Sham; Sympisum with Murli Thakore and A. B. Yagnik.
22-45 Bombay B, Jugalbandi, with Ali Akbar Khan on Sarod

AHMEDABAD-BARODA 352.9m

7-00 Prabhat Mangala, 7-32 Sugarlal Shah, 8-30 Prachin Bhajans, 9-00 Kavya Gaan, 9-15 Vasantrao Moghe, 8-30 For children 10-15 Punh Prasaran, 10-45 Vocal, 11-00 Sugam Sangeet, 11-45 Indira Pendse, 12-30 Sangeet Lahari, 13-10 Geeto, 13-30 P Marwadi, 13-45 Ajna Kalakar, 17-30 Cyril John, 17-40 Vasantrao Moghe, 17-45 Sunderlal Shah, 18-15 Geeto, 18-30 For villagers, 19-30 For industrial workers 20-45 V Moghe 22-00 Indira Pendse

POONA, 375m

7-00 Prabhat Vandan, 7-20 T. D Joshi 7-50 Song of the Week, 8-16 S Jadhav and party, 8-45 Kusum Yadav, vocal, 9-00 Jyotsna Bhole, 9-30 For Children, 13-15 M B Pandit, 13-50 T D Joshi, 17-30 Sitaram Jadhav and party, 17-50 Kusum Yadav, 19-30 Jyotsna Bhole, 20-15 Logha Asava, 20-45 T D Joshi, 21-15 Weekly Spotlight, 21-30 On the Home Front, 22-00 Jyotsna Bhole.

RAJKOT, 329.7m

7-00 Mangal Swar, 7-15 M Rayani Bhajans, 7-03 Usha R Tejwani, 7-45 Geet Gunjan, 8-30 M Rayani, 9-30 Sangam, 17-30 Nava Kalakar, 18-00 Swar Vahini, 18-15 Roop Swaroop, 18-35 Geeto, 22-00 Usha Tejwani.

MADRAS 319.1m

6-50 Swagatam, 7-00 AIR Instrumentalists, 7-30 P N Ramamurthy 13-00 AIR Vadya Goshti, 13-30 Geetamanjari, 14-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Akashvani records, 14-30 Devotional Music, 15-00 M Kalpakam 17-00 Haydn, 17-30 Maria S Murthy 18-15 Kadambam, 19-30 Bhakta Ramdas, 20-30 Violin Recital, 21-00 A. R. Kannan.

VARIATIONS 211.1m

8-15 Thulal, 8-30 Suprabhatam, 8-45 Karnavasana, 13-40 Geetikaraham, 15-00 Flute recital, 18-15 For Villages, 19-45 K Janaki, vocal, 21-15 UN Speakers, 21-30 Rasmavi, 21-45 Vocal music

RADIO CEYLON

19m and 31m—7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Album of Favourites, 8-0 Choice of the people 9-00 Your Story Hour, 9-15 Voices in Harmony, 9-30 The Silver Screen 9-45 Quiet Corner, 10-00 Hals Ivy, 10-30 Rhythm in the Sun, 11-00 String Serenade, 11-15 Among the Stars, 11-30 On the Keys, 11-45 Remembers Yesterdays, 12-00 The Binaca Show

31m and 30m—5-00 Teatime music 6-00 Sunday Star, 6-15 News, 6-30 BBC News, 6-45 Hollywood Movie News, 7-00 Men Behind the Melody 7-30 Pick of the Years, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Your Favourites, 9-00 On Wings of Song, 9-30 Music, You'll Remember 10-00 Greetings Prog. 10-15 Back to Bible, 10-45 Music to Dream by.

BBC: OVERSEAS SERVICE

(11.65m from 15-0 to 21.15, 19.9 13.92m from 15-00 to 23.45)—15-00 Veid (records) 15-15 C'wealth of song, 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports 17-00 'Back with Braden', 17-30 Melody 18-5 For children, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 "Flinkel's Caff" 21-15 Deep harmony 21-45 London forum 22-15 Our kind of music, 23-00 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: (16.86m 13.86m—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For women 20-00 Music, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Pygma on by Shaw.

VOA 25.26m 42.19m

Hindi Part I (7-00 to 7-30 p.m.) Humse Pochiye Aapki Farmaish.
Part II (9-00 to 9-30 p.m.)—Saptahik Samachar News Analysis
English (6-00 to 6-30 p.m.)—Repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.)—Nation at Worship Story teller.
(8-30 to 9-00 p.m.)—News.

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New Nepal Canal In Use Now

KATHMANDU, July 6.

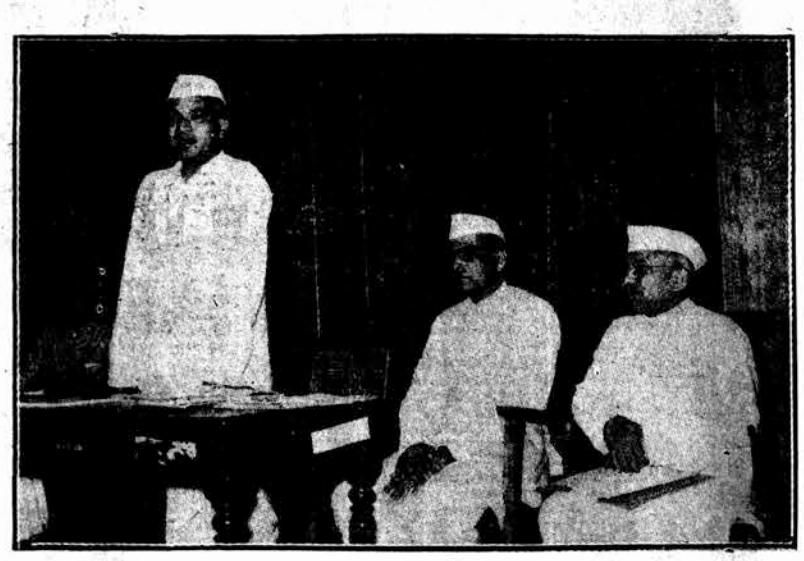
THE first irrigation canal within the Valley of Nepal constructed at Mahadeo Khola, 12 miles from Kathmandu, has started supplying water to over two thousand acres of land, along its ten mile length.

Constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000, the canal is one among the three taken in hand about two years ago under India's aid of Rs. 50 lakhs to Nepal, granted in 1951, for small irrigation projects. —UPI.

Sierra Leone To Buy Burma Rice

RANGOON, July 6.

Sierra Leone yesterday signed a contract here to buy 3,000 tons of Burma rice at £37-11 a ton.—NAFEN.



Mr. Bhagvantrao Ghade, Bombay's Minister for Forests, inaugurating the conference of representatives of sponsoring bodies of forest labour societies.

Better Working Of Forest Labour Boards Studied

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal that individual interests should be merged with collective ones was made by Mr. Bhagwantrao Ghade, Minister for Forests, inaugurating a conference of representatives of the sponsoring bodies of the forest labour societies in Bombay State at the Sachivalaya, today.

Speaking as "one who believed in the principles of co-operation," Ma. Ghade said that the co-operative movement was a key to economic equality.

The need to bring about this equality was being felt all the more among Adivasis and others living in the forests.

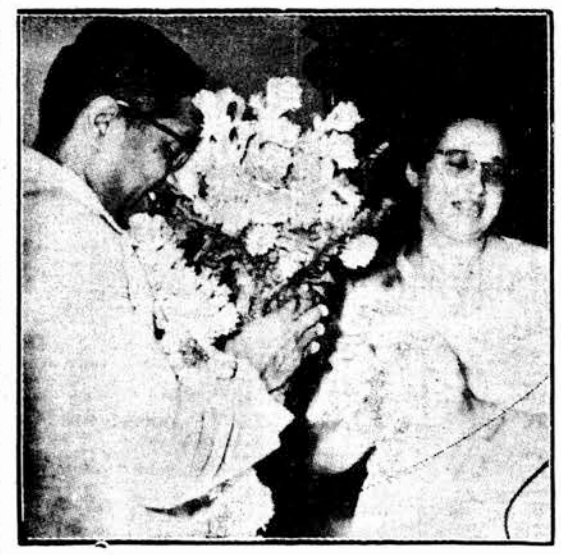
CO-ORDINATION

Mr. Ghade urged the conference to suggest steps to coordinate the activities of the Forests Department, the Cooperation Department and non-officials connected with the forest labour societies to ensure smoother and better working of the societies.

He expressed himself strongly against any exploitation of the Adivasis and said that the sponsoring agencies could play a significant role in curbing this pernicious practice.

Earlier, welcoming the representatives, Mr. S. R. Patil, Deputy Minister for Sarvodaya, who is also the chairman of the Planning Committee, explained the work so far done in forest cooperatives and said that the results were encouraging enough.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar reviewed the work of the societies.



Mrs. Shera Vajifdar felicitating Mr. Agerwala at Saturday's Progressive Group party in Bombay.

PARTY TO AGERWALA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. P. M. Agerwala, General Manager, Bombay Telephones, was given a farewell by the members of the Progressive Group at a tea party held in his honour, this evening.

Mr. Agerwala, who took charge of Bombay's telephone system five years ago, leaves for New Delhi tomorrow to take up the senior post of Chief Engineer (Planning) in the Union Ministry of Communications.

Thanking the Progressive Group for the reception, Mr. Agerwala recalled that when he came to Bombay five years ago, the first to give him a reception and an opportunity to meet people was the Progressive Group.

As one who was acquainted with both the merits and shortcomings of Bombay's telephone system, Mr. Agerwala said that with the new equipment that was being installed presently, Bombay would be able to have, in about a couple of years' time, "a telephone service which would compare with the best in the world." and added that the citizens could look forward to the next few years with sober optimism.

The efficiency of a telephone system, according to Mr. Agerwala, largely depends on the extent of co-operation existing between telephone users and the administration.

He thanked the people of Bombay for their co-operation and said that he was grateful for the same.

'SPLENDID JOB'

Earlier, Mrs. Shera N. Vajifdar, President of the Group, bidding farewell to Mr. Agerwala, said that the "splendid job of reorganising Bombay's telephone system" done by Mr. Agerwala had been recognised by the Union Government as was evident from the fact that he had been selected for a senior post.

She said that Mr. Agerwala did "everything he possibly could" and the fact that telephone connections in Bombay increased from 44,000 to 58,000 during the last five years was in itself a unique achievement, specially when there was shortage of materials and equipment.

Mr. E. R. Mama, joint secretary of the Group, proposed a vote of thanks.

Liberal Loans To Develop Small Industries: Centre's Plan

NEW DELHI, July 6.

A NUMBER of measures to speed development of small industries were agreed upon at a meeting of the directors of industries of State Governments here, today.

The Union Minister for Industry, Mr. Manubhai Shah, presided.

The Minister, in his opening remarks congratulated the States on the progress achieved so far.

He urged the directors to aim at intensive development of small industries so that within the present resources, maximum production could be achieved and employment provided to a large number of people.

Priorities should be determined about the spending of the sizable amount of funds which had been allocated for small industries.

More funds could be made available, provided the pace of development was quickened.

Lack of finances would not be allowed to stand in the way of development of small industries.

He also urged the Directors to promote the development of small industries as ancillaries to large manufacturing units.

It was also necessary, he said, to associate non-officials in industrial development work by setting up boards.

It was agreed at the meeting that all schemes for which Central assistance was being sought during 1957-58 should be forwarded to the Centre by the end of this month.

Already the Centre has sanctioned about Rs. 1.63 crores to different States for their schemes and block loans amounting to Rs. 1.06 crores are being sanctioned soon.

Thus about 70 per cent of the total allocation for the year had been sanctioned but the submission of State schemes for the remaining amount of Rs. 1.3 crores would help the Centre to release the funds for early execution of the schemes.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

The progress on the construction of industrial estates was examined and it was agreed that each State would endeavour to complete two industrial estates by the end of this financial year.

The devtlopment of industrial estates should be taken up as a coordinated programme for the entire second Plan period.

The States would be informed soon about the funds allocated for each one of them for the development of industrial estates during the second Plan.

The acceptance of the liberal terms for granting loans to small entrepreneurs, suggested by the Centre, was conveyed by most of the State representatives.

Under these terms, loans are to be given to small units at an interest of 3 per cent, 2½ per cent for co-operatives up to a limit of Rs. 50,000 for any single party.

Loans will be given to bona fide small industrialists up to Rs. 1,000 on a personal bond up to Rs. 5,000 on the security of one or more personal sureties.

Loans will be given both for capital expenditure and working capital and up to 75 per cent of the value of the security which would include assets created out of the loan.

The need for channeling loans for small industries through established credit institutions was emphasised.

It was agreed that more industrial co-operative banks should be set up in the States especially to meet the needs of small industries.

To encourage production of standard goods the meeting decided that five quality marking schemes would be introduced in each State in the next quarter.

QUALITY MARKING

The question of strengthening the Directorates of Industries in States to assist the development of small industries was examined.

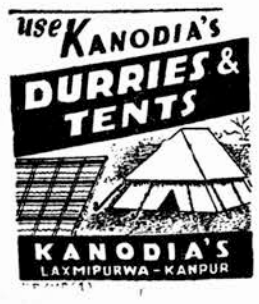
The Centre would circulate a model staff schemes to the States for this purpose. The Centre has already agreed to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure on additional staff required by the States for small industries development.

The directors were urged to avail of this facility.

The progress of the hire purchase scheme for supply of machinery to small entrepreneurs, operated by the National Small Industries Corporation, was examined.

It was agreed that State officials at the district level would help in verifying the credit worthiness of the applicants for machinery on higher-purchase.

The State directors were informed that the procedure for supply of imported machinery and components to small industries had been simplified and small amount of foreign exchange had been set apart for the actual user requirements of small industries.



KASHMIR'S ECONOMY MEASURES

SRINAGAR, July 6.

Various measures to effect economy in administration and improve financial resources of the State are under active consideration of the Kashmir Government.

Revealing this, Premier Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad said in an informal chat with pressmen last evening that already certain measures had been taken in this connection and some saving effected.

The Premier said a committee, of which he himself was chairman, was already formed.

He hoped as the result of measures to be adopted ultimately, expenditure would be reduced without jeopardising efficiency of administration.

Bakshi parried all questions regarding formation of a new Ministry in the State and remarked smilingly "wait till the National Conference Assembly Party elects its leader on July 12.—UPI.

Cheaper Rice For Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The entire population of Calcutta will now get rice at a cheaper price from the Government sponsored fair price shops.

This assurance is reported to have been given by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, and the Food Minister, Mr. P. C. Sen, to a deputation of leftist leaders yesterday.

Until now rice used to be supplied from fair price shops only to slum dwellers in the city.—UPI.

No Breach Of Privilege

HYDERABAD, July 6.

In the Andhra Pradesh Assembly today, a Socialist member, Mr. B. Sreeramamurthy asked the Speaker whether the publication of extracts from the Godavary Boat Tragedy report, in a section of the Press, before its copies being supplied to members of the House, did not amount to a breach of privilege of the House.

The Chief Minister, Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddy, explained that the committee in question, was not appointed by the House, but by the Government, hence the question of a breach of previlege of the House did not arise.

The Speaker agreed with the Chief Minister and said that no breach of privilege was committed. —UPI.

Police As Democratic Force-E.M.S.

TRIVANDRUM, July 6.

The Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. E. M. S. Namburdiripad, declared yesterday that the police could be utilised as a democratic force to prevent anti-social activities, instead of for suppressing mass movements.

With this view, he said, the Government was preparing clear directives to the police defining the circumstances in which they could intervene in trade and agrarian disputes and public agitations.

Mr. Namburdiripad at a press conference denied the allegations made by the Opposition that the police force had been ineffective in maintaining law and order.

He said the allegations were the result of disappointment of a section who found it impossible to utilise the police for breaking mass movements.—UPI.

Teachers Plan Deputation To Minister

BOMBAY, Saturday

At a convention of the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association held here recently, it was decided to send a deputation of secondary teachers to the State Minister for Education to put before him their demands regarding scales of salaries, security of service, grants, service conditions and age of retirement.

The convention urged the Government to adopt the salary scales for secondary teachers recommended by the All India Federation of Educational Associations.

The convention also suggested the appointment of an Arbitration Board to settle all disputes regarding security of service of the secondary teachers.

Mr. N. R. Ranganathan, vice-president of the Association presided.

B. D. Garware For London

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. D. Garware, president, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, and All-India Plastics Manufacturers' Association, is leaving by air for London tomorrow to attend the International British Plastics Exhibition organised by the British Plastics Federation in London, commencing on July 16

Naval Squadron Begins Four-Week Goodwill Trip

CHRONICLE CHIEF REPORTER THOMAS J. COUTINHO

ON BOARD THE I.N.S. CAUVERY, July 5.

THE four-week cruise-cum-goodwill mission trip of the 12th Frigate Training Squadron of the Indian Navy began today when the Tir, Kistna and Cauvery weighed anchor and left Madras port at 1800 hours.

There was no colourful ceremony or send off.

The ships left unostentatiously and the people of Madras were hardly aware of their important activities.

To the family of over 200 ratings and officers which comprised the ship's company of the Cauvery were added two Indian journalists.

The three ships were all ready and set to start for the last two days, when last-minute touches were given.

Men and equipment were thoroughly checked as usual.

The Squadron was given the green signal to move off.

Adhering to the minutes detail of the schedule the three ships majestically moved off from Madras harbour as the bright evening sun was about to set.

The weather was fine, there having been no showers since the ships came to Madras.

The fair weather is expected to continue for some time, which augurs well for the cruise.

In our ship—the vessel in which the journalists are accompanying the frigates— everything is spick and span and we are now only waiting for the "enemy" to be sighted—in other words, waiting for the kill.

Our captain, Lt. Commander Baldev Raj Kapoor, is a man who can be described as a doughty seaman.

He is aided by a complement of 14 able and young officers and his weather-beaten Executive Officer, Lt. Commander Maitra, who has seen much activity in India's Navy.

We, the two journalists here have arrived at the conclusion that our Navy as far as training and discipline is concerned could compare favourably with the navies of many a western nation.

I have personally seen the operations of some Portuguese warships in India and also been a guest of the Siamese Navy and I could safely say that our Navy excels these two in many respects.

Discipline is of the A-1 type, and, as long as this tradition is maintained India need entertain no fear about the security and non-vulnerability of her coast-line which the Navy patrols throughout.

The fighting calibre of our men was amply proven during the last war.

Today I should say our men are a little more experienced and after having handled their own navy for the last ten years since the country attained Independence, a new spirit and self-confidence has come to India's navymen which will stand the country in good stead in any crisis which endangers our safety.

THIRD SSRC COURSE

NEW DELHI, July 6.

Nine candidates have been selected for admission to the third Short Service Regular Commission course beginning at the Military College, Dehra Dun, on July 22.

The figures in brackets indicate the batch number allotted to the candidate during the Services selection Board interview.

Final selection of candidates will depend on medical fitness, on production of original university certificates in support of date of birth, minimum education/technical qualifications and on satisfactory verification of character and antecedents:

Paritosh Chandra (8180/10); Jagdish Pal Mehta (6177/4); Nirmalaya Dev Mitra (6177/12); Satinder Dev Tewari (6177/1); Koneripatti Ramasheshan Sethuraman (6185/21); Ashish Bhusan Sarkar (6177/13); Bangalore Narayanmurthy Venkateshrao (7179/9); Vallabhajosyula Suryanarayana Murthy (8180/3); and Prabhakar Chintaman Damle (6185/19).

Chavan Praises Statistical Quality Control

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay, hoped that statistical quality Control would go a long way towards solving the problem of administrative delays in this country.

The Chief Minister was presiding over the last meeting of the series of lectures on "SQC in Administration" at Central Offices Building this evening.

Since the administrative department of the Government of India had undertaken to expand the community development projects all over the country the units of administration were taking the shape of "machines" he said.

'Of late we have been trying to be mechanical in our approach to the administrative problems", he observed.

SQC was important because it was a sort of machine which was being applied for the wellbeing of people.

By this method, he said, it was possible to have methodical observation of the working of the administration department of this country and a solution might be found for its shortcomings.

Dr. (Miss) S. P. Wasvani also spoke.

Ganatantra M.L.A. Expelled

BHUBANESWAR, July 6.

The Ganatantra Parishad Assembly Party yesterday "expelled" Mr. Sarangadhar Pradhan who took his seat with the Congress in the Orissa Assembly, from yesterday.

The Parishad resolution expelling him, pointed out that Mr Pradhan was elected twice—once in a by-election and again in the general elections, on the Parishad ticket and hence had betrayed the electorates by going over to the Congress.

SILAM FETED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. L. Silam, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, was feted at a dinner at the National Sports Club this evening. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister of Bombay, and Mr. Kannumvar, Health Minister, attended the party.

Other guests included Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Mr. M C Shah, Premji Bhavanji Thakur, Mr Homi J. H. Talyarkhan, Mr. Salebhai Abdul Kader, Mr. A. K. Hafizka and Bakshi Dalip Singh. The dinner was given by Mr. Vrajlal Vasanjee Laljee.

Bombay streets, flooded after Saturday's heavy rain.

Satyagrahis Convicted

JULLUNDUR, July 6.

The nine Socialist volunteers who were arrested for offering Satyagraha and squatting before the office of the Superintendent of Police, were convicted yesterday by the city magistrate.

They were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court and to a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default, to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment.

All the accused refused to pay the fines and preferred jail. —UPI.

Bihar Governor Sworn In

PATNA, July 6.

Dr. Zakir Hossain, Governor of Bihar, was sworn-in this morning at the Darbar Hall of Raj Bhavan.

The Chief Justice Mr. Ramaswami, administered oath to the new Governor.

There had been a change in programme of the swearing-in ceremony due to the death of Dr.

VAIDYA CALLS FOR CHANGES IN CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE appointment by the Government of India of the Customs Reorganisation Committee was welcomed today by Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya, president of the Indian Council of Foreign Trade at the Council's first quarterly central committee meeting, here today.

Mr. Vaidya stated that the Council had been drawing the attention of the Government from time to time to the difficulties of the commercial community as a result of the present customs procedure "which are out of date in many respects."

The manner in which the import control was finally administered by the customs authorities "very often without due regard to the basic principles involved in import policy" also entailed difficulties to business men, he said.

"We hope", Mr. Vaidya added, "that this Committee will study the organisations of customs administration in advanced countries of the West and that their recommendations will result in modernising our present customs administration."

much bigger and country-wide organisation in due course.

He welcomed the recent decision of the Chincom Committee to lift the embargo on the export of several commodities to China to which Britain, France and Germany have become parties, as "an important step in the direction of promotion of international trade."

REALISTIC STAND

"The stand taken by our country in this matter in the past has been, therefore, both practicable and realistic, and it is a matter of gratification that the stand has now been vindicated by the Western nations by removing this restriction on trade with China."

Mr. S. N. Bilgrami, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India, who inaugurated the meeting, said that the country's export and import policy was based on broad principles.

Import of certain non-essential goods was permitted to maintain a reciprocity with foreign countries and also to increase the country's foreign exchange earn-

INFORMATION BUREAU

He had suggested this at the last annual general meeting of the Council at New Delhi but no action had apparently been taken by the Government in this direction.

The Council, therefore, had decided to make a beginning by setting up a small organisation in Bombay soon.

He hoped that this would result in a scheme for the setting up of an information and reception bureau which would receive foreign buyers visiting this country and would provide them with information to make contacts with Indian exporters and manufacturers.

Punjabrao's Tip To Kannadigas, Maharashtrians

Chronicle Correspondent

BELGAUM, July 6

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Co-operation, appealed here yesterday to both Marathi-speaking and Kannada-speaking people here, to forget their linguistic passions and to live in amity.

Dr. Deshmukh, who was presiding over the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-operative Bank, stressed the value of co-operation for solving many of the evils facing the country.

Their objective of establishing a welfare state could not be realised without successfully carrying out the co-operative movement, he said.

Earlier, Mr. H. C. Dasappa, M.P., and former Finance and Industries Minister, Mysore, appealed to people here to set a noble example to the rest of the country as to how people in border areas, though speaking different languages, should live in ami-

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N. M. CHOKSHI
General Manager

THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED

FINANCE CHRONICLE

STEELS RULE STEADY WITH MODERATE BUSINESS

Scattered Buying In Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Trading on the local stock exchange was quiet today in the absence of any fresh incentive, and fluctuations were within a narrow range. At higher levels there was scattered realising which reduced the prices slightly after opening.

Tata Steel Ordinary opened around Rs. 177 against its last close of Rs. 177.25 and was later quiet at Rs. 176. Indian Iron declined from its opening level of Rs. 20.55 to Rs. 20.40.

Textiles were equally subdued. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 564 against its previous closing level of Rs. 565 and was later sold around Rs. 563. Century was quoted at Rs. 428 after starting around Rs. 430.

National Rayon met with moderate inquiry in the initial stage was quoted up to Rs. 232 after opening around Rs. 230. Swadeshi was down at Rs. 182. Indian United Deferred was quiet at Rs. 1.66 and its ordinary scrip at Rs. 10.60. Shriniwas was placed at Rs 181.

Miscellaneous section showed little activity with prices of most of the scrips indicating minor initial losses. Associated Cement was done at Rs. 161 after starting at Rs. 162. Bombay Burmah Old declined to Rs. 595 after opening around Rs. 602 Scindia was quoted at Rs. 19.95 after opening at Rs. 20.05. Tata Chemical was idle around Rs. 18 Construction was done up to Rs. 162, Bellapur at Rs. 237 and Phaltan Sugar at Rs. 142.

Cash section was also quiet Tata Loco was maintained at Rs. 154. Indian Copper was steady at Rs. 3-50 and BIC at Rs. 6-85.

Banks, insurance and securities were quiet in limited dealings.

Later on there was increased buying and Tata Steels advanced at Rs. 179.50 but reacted and closed at Rs. 177. Indian Irons closed at Rs. 20.55. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 567 and Century shares at Rs. 432.50. Burmahs closed at Rs. 597.50. Closing tone was barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILLS

B. Dyeing (17.50)	567.00
Century	432.50
Kohinoor (6)	275.50
Swadeshi Mills (12)	182.50
Central India (3)	112.00
Simplex (12)	163.00
Gokak (12)	180.00
New Great (10)	235.00
Finlay (20)	272.00
Swan (25)	367.50
National Rayon (14)	233.50
I. U. Ord. (0.31)	10.80
I.U. Defd. (0.12)	1.63
Standard (22.50)	405.00
Indore (5) XD	139.00
Shrinivas (12)	182.00
Tata (4)	44.00
Morarji Mills (13)	240.00
Edward (18)	250.00
Apollo Mills (0.12)	2.54
Madhusudan (8.12)	95.00
Podar (12)	160.00
Khatau (4.25)	176.25
B. R. Cotton	36.00
Mysore (3)	99.50
Minerva (6) XD	80.00
Model (7-50)	176.25
Elphinstone (5)	54.00
Ajam	63.00
Osman	59.00

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (10.50)	177.00
New	159.50
T. S 1st Pref. (6)	156.25
T.S. 2nd Pref. (7-8)	117.75
I. Iron (1)	20.50
New	19.20
I. Iron Pref.	100.00
Tata Loco	153.50

CEMENTS

Associated Cement	161.50
New	86.50
Digvijay (8.50)	152.00
Andhra	12.50

INDUSTRIES

Bombay Burma (23.12)	597.50
Belapur (16)	236.00
Bhopal Sugar (1)	18.10
Phalton (8)	143.50
Scindia Steam (1.50)	19.85
Great Eastern (1.50)	20.35
P. Construction (8.50)	162.00
Tata Chemical	18.00
Tata Oil (2)	42.00
Shivrainpur (3)	83.50
B. I. C.	6.95
Indian Copper	3.54
Burma Petrol	2.74
Alcock Ord. (12.50)	285.00
Wimco (11)	156.50
Polson Ord. (12.50)	160.50
Walchandnagar (21)	257.50
Larsen T.	15.30
Premier Auto (8)	92.00
Hind Motor	7.35

ELECTRICS

Tata Hydro (4.50)	121.00
Tata Hydro New	117.00
Andhra (5)	1195.00
Andhra Valley New	1150.00
Tata Power	1222.50
Tata Power New	1202.50

CASH SECTION

MILLS

Phoenix (10)	136.25
Ind. Mfg (225)	5215.00
Raja Poona (6)	72.25
Berar	95.00
Victoria (20)	300.00
Laxmi (12.50)	685.00
Vishnu Cotton (250)	113.75
Western (225)	4520.00
Sholapur	1225.00
Sassoon Cotton (2)	36.50
Hindustan (250)	5525.00
Ahd Advance (7)	147.50
Gold Mohor (15)	192.50
Sassoon Silk (0.50)	9.00
Kurla (12.50)	133.75
Colaba	57.00
New City (10)	135.00
Bradbury (20)	206.25
Dawn (15)	98.00
N. K. Hind (8.50)	102.00
Kanpur	10.00
N. S Jute (1.75)	12.00
Jam. Ranjit	
Mafatlal Fine (19)	380.00
Kothari Textiles	14.75

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Elec. (2.80)	95.00
Broach	11.00
Surat	108.25
Amalgamated	10.25
Bombay Suburban (4)	104.50
Poona	123.00

BANK SHARES

Central Bank	54.50
Central Bank New	56.00
Bank of India (6)	140.00
India Bank (ex-div)	140.50
Union Bank (0.5)	7.30
Baroda (3.60)	102.50
Dena Bank	38.50
United Com.	56.00
Punjab National (2)	55.25
Jaipur	37.50
Bikaner	17.00
Jodhpur	1.25
Eastern	85.00

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (200)	3625.00
Empire (26)	380.00
New India (2.50) XD	43.00
Jupiter (1)	7.75
Vulcan (1)	15.65
Indian Mercantile	41.25
Uni Fire	13.00
All India General	3.30
BIG (1.2)	13.25
Neptune	6.50
Industrial and Prud (2-4)	31.00
Dena Ins	87.76
New Great	17.50
New Asiatic	5.50

RAILWAYS

G. P	60.50
Deh Kohtas (1-4)	13.13

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bom. Burma New (11.50)	220.00
Mackenzie	60.00
Kemp and Co. (16)	178.75
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	105.50
Dena Trust (0.75)	11.40
Indus Invest Trust (5)	68.50
Gujarat Invest Trust	26.00
Bom Uganda (4-8)	62.25
Alembic	130.00
Supreme Industries (6)	74.00
Dharamsay Chemicals (3)	48.00
Hume Pipe	61.00
United Motor	24.50
Bombay Safe (32)	600.00
Gujarat Safe Dep.	125.00
Sardar Carbonic (18)	812.50
Estrella Batteries (3)	37.50
Josts Co.	61.00
Killick Ind (4)	155.50
Mukund	13.00
Defd	21.00
H Rampur Coal	30.75
Kamani	5.35
Sathe Biscuit	98.00
Bom Cycle XR	29.00
Hind Cycle	126.25
Dhrangadhra Chemicals	122.50
Dhrangadhra Chem. New	58.75
Conja Pharmacy	40.00
Mahindra (1.25)	14.65
Amar Dye	115.65
Hind Elec	13.6
Aundh	130.00
Ashok Cement	9.35
Sen Raleigh	11.50
India Cement	83.00
Orissa Cement	13.75
Hind Elec	90.50
Shri Krishna Sug	12.70
Blue Mount	3.75
Water Fall	6.50
ICI	75.00
Standard Batteries	107.50
Jaipur Udyog	12.95
Texmaco	17.75
Ind Vegetable	102.50
Maharashtra Sugar XR	850.00
Hindustan Lever	19.25
Gwalior Rayon	13.25
Orient Paper	25.25
Changdev Sugar	25.00
Midland	16.45
Port Canning	4.25
Sirpur	9.00

PREFERENCE SHARES

Andhra Valley (25.13)	1092.50
Hume Pipe	61.00
Tata Power (33-8)	1122.50
Hydro Electric	108.00
Central India (25)	426.25
Swadeshi Mills	90.50
Vishnu	501.00
Laxmi	188.75
New Great Mills	148.75
Podar Mills (5)	80.00
Shrinivas	80.00
Elphinstone Mills (6)	90.00
Bradbury	61.50
Surat Elec (3)	115.00
Pre Const 1st	102.00
Pre Cons 2nd	94.00
Pre Cons 3rd	5.35
Amalgamated (5-8)	99.50
Walchandnagar (7)	186.00
Tata Chemicals	97.50
Supreme	75.00
B R Cotton	80.00
Mukund Iron	105.00
Mackenzie First	105.00
Mackenzie Second	115.00
Ahmedabad Adv	101.00
Mysore Mills (1-2)	30.00
Standard	99.00
Madhusudan (0-8)	7.50
Khatau	75.75
Morarji	76.00
National Rayon (5)	70.00
Hume Pipe	86.50
Poison	87.00
B.I.O (8)	120.25
Digvijay Cement XR	91.00
Alembic	90.00
Estrella (2-8)	38.50
Kamani	70.00
Larsen 1 (5)	89.00
N K Hind (5)	90.00
Mahendra	101.50
Great Eastern	96.50
Dhrangadhra	91.50

DEBENTURES

Andhra (4)	98.50
Scindia	95.00
Tata Power 1956	100.00
Tata Power New	87.50
Tata Mills	98.00
Locomotive	97.00
Andhra Elec	100.50
Standard Vacuum	100.50
Burmah Shell	97.50
Caltex	97.00

OUTSIDE SHARES

New Victoria Mills	1.75
New Victoria Pref	4.50
Sajjan Mills	90.00
Indian Steam	10.60
Burma Mines	2.30
Nonferrous Metal	0.90
Sar Silk	6.75
Voltas	112.75
Voltas New	109.00
National Carbon	24.75
Guest Kean William (1.60)	27.81
Ralli Ord	35.00
Ralli Pref.	61.00
Ravalgaon	128

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, July 6.

The Bullion market was quiet on moderate selling.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 178-13 against the previous close at Rs. 179-2. Ready silver was quoted rupee one over forward at Rs. 179-13. Gold was comparatively steady at Rs. 104-13 against the last close at Rs. 104-4.

Ready gold was placed at Rs. 104-9 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 70-12.

The market fluctuated within a narrow range with limited business.

The market closed as under:—

Ready silver	179	13	0
Forward	178	13	0
Ready gold	104	13	0
Forward	104	13	0
Sovereigns	70	12	0

Indore

INDORE, July 6.

Highest 180-8 lowest 180-4 opening 180-6 closing 180-4.

Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, July 6.

Silver ready 177-8 Gold closed 103-11. Castor Sept closed 157 Castor ready closed 66-4 G nut ready 17.12 G nut oil ready 17 Aug 17-9-6.

Calcutta Markets

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Silver opened 176-3 closed 176 highest 176-3 lowest 176. Silver Tlcl 177-1 Gold acid 100-3.

Silver arrival ten offtake ten bars. Gold arrival one thousand tolas offtake one thousand tolas.

Metal: Copper 183.00 Tin 515.00 Zinc 84.00 Lead 83.00.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, July 6.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs 170/180, Quilandy Rs 190/200, Fibre Garbled Rs 150 Ungarbled Rs 140.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 130, Unhusked Rs 145 Dry Rs 200, Coconut oil Rs 550, Copra Office Rs 380 Dilipasand Rs 415 Madrasnottam Rs 550.

Pepper Wynaad Rs 660 Country Rs 625, Dryginger Rs 295 Coffee Robusta Rs 170.

Timber Pali Rs 60/65, Junglewood Rs 35/45, Vellapine Rs 60/75 Benteak Rs 55/60 Teak Rs 90/115, Mango Rs 3/3.50 Teak Rs 20/22.50 Rosewood Rs 20/25.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 6.

The produce market opened quiet but under moderate upcountry buying. Quotations recorded moderate gains.

London markets were mostly unchanged yesterday with reports of some business in castor oil with U.S.A. at 18 cents.

Groundnuts August delivery opened at Rs. 177-4 and after advancing at Rs. 179-4 steadied at Rs. 178-12. Delivery contract was placed at Rs. 35-14.

Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 170 and after advancing at Rs. 170-12 steadied at Rs. 170-8. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 28-14 and Cottonseeds were done at Rs. 110.

GROUNDNUTS: Quality Rs. 37-4 Bold Rs. 36-12. June-July Rs. 35-12, August Rs. 35-2.

CASTORSEEDS: Madras Rs. 32.14, Kanpur Rs. 31.14, Gujarat Rs. 32.14.

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 28-12, June-July Rs. 28-12.

KARDI: Ready Rs. 22-8, June-July Rs. 22-8.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs. 28-10, June-July 28-10.

OILS: Groundnut receipts Rs. 20-8, July Rs. 20-8 August Rs. 20-6, Linseed Rs. 14.10.

CASTOR OIL: Commercial Rs. 18.14, BSS Rs. 19.14.

GROUNDNUTS AUGUST: Opening Rs. 177.37, highest Rs. 179.50, Lowest Rs. 177.37, close Rs. 177.37.

COTTONSEED SEPTEMBER: Opening Rs. 109.25, highest Rs. 110, lowest Rs. 109.25, close 109.25.

CASTORSEEDS SEPTEMBER: Opening Rs. 170 highest Rs. 171, lowest Rs. 167.25, close Rs. 167.25.

LINSEED SEPTEMBER: Opening Rs. 28.94, highest Rs. 29.12, lowest Rs. 28.87, close Rs. 28.87.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, July 6.

SUGAR: Indian 2-1/2 Mds. Rs 104-8, Indian Better Quality Rs. 112, Indian quality Rs. 108, British Refined Rs. 103.

CLOVES: Cloves Rs. 392, Cassia Rs. 106, Shravan Rs. 107, Mercury Ready Rs. 1280, Camphor Rs. 3-8.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs. 520, Alleppey Rs. 390, Copra Office Colombo Rs 345. Ginger Rs. 43

HESSIAN: Ready 45 x 11 N. P. 51, June N P. 50, June-July N.P. 50, 40x8 N.P 36, 50x10 N.P. 46, 40x10 N. P. 48. Bags D. W. Rs. 110, April-June Rs. 102 B. Twill Rs. 124.8, Twine Rs. 48.

GHEE: B.L. Rs 65, B.K Rs. 64, V B Rs. 62-8, R.P Rs 63-8, MJ Rs. 62-8, Vishnu Rs. 61-8, B.C. Rs. 61, Joshi Rs. 61, Belgaum No. 1 Rs. 54, Belgaum No. 2 Rs. 50, Shankheshwar Rs. 47-8, Hathrus Rs. 55-8.

GUR: Kolhapur No. 1 Rs. 26-8, No. 2 Rs. 24, No. 3 Rs 16-8, Kopergaon No. 1 Rs 21-8, No 2 Rs. 20, No. 3 Rs 16.4.

PEPPER: Ready Rs. 83, Ashad Rs. 553 to 558, Shravan Rs. 561 to 566, Bhadarwa Rs. 570 to 575.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, July 6.

The forward cotton market was fairly steady today on modest buying.

At the opening March delivery was quoted at Rs. 719 against the previous close at Rs. 718-12 and after advancing at Rs. 720, steadied at Rs. 719-8.

The market closed as under:—

I.C.C. March opening Rs. 719, highest Rs. 723, lowest Rs. 718-4, close Rs. 718-12.

Transactions in shares

BOMBAY, July 6.

MILLS

Apollo			2.52	2.54
B. Dyeing	564	63.50	65.50	62.50
		72.50	70.50	75 67
C. India				112
Century	426	31 27	37 34	40.50
				32.50
E. Textiles				260.50
Elphinstone				54
Finlay				272
Gokak				180 81 80
I. U. Defd				1.68 1.66 1.68
I. U Ord				10.40 10.80
Indore				139
Khatau				176.25
Kohinoor	275	77	74.50	78.50 75.50
Morarji				240
Mysore				99.50
Shreeniwas				181 82
Simplex				168
Standard				402 395 405
Swadeshi			182.50	81 84 82.50
Tata Mill				44 25 44

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad	94.50 95
Andhra	1197.50 95
Hydro	121
Power	1227.50 22.50
I Iron	20.50 20.55 20.35 20.75
	20.55
Tata Ord	176.50 77.25 75.75 79.50
	77
Tata IInd	117.50

STEAMERS

Great Eastern			20.50	20.35
Scindia	20.05	20.10	19.75	20.20
				19.85

SUGARS

Belapur			237	35 36
Bhopal				18-10
Phaltan			142	41 43-50
Walchandnagar				257-50

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				285
B.B. Old	60	2	594	607.50 597.50
B.B. Petrol				2.70 2.74
B.I.C.				6.75 6.90
Hind. Motor			7.25	7.40 7.35
I. Copper				3.50 3.54
Larsen				15.30
Rayon	230	32.50	31 36	33.50
Polson				160.50
P. Auto			92.25	91.50 92
P. Const.	162.25	60	63.50	62
Tata Chem.			18.05	18.20 18
Tata Loco	154	52.75	55	53.50
Tata Oil				42.50 42
Wimco			157	56 56.50

CEMENTS

A.C.C.			162	60 62.75 61.50
Digvijay			151.50	50.75 52.50 52

CASH SECTION

PREF.

I. Iron	103
Ferro	100

BANKS

Baroda	102.50 2.25
Central	55 54.50
India	140.50
U. Commercial	56

INSURANCES

New India	42.75 43
Bradbury	200 6.25
Madhusudan	95
New Kaiser	102
Phoenix	136.25
Amalgamated	10.30
Tata Steel New	158.50 60.25 59.50
A.C.C. New	87 86.30
Orissa	13.45
B.B. P.P.	220
Dharamsy	48
Ferro	100
Gwalior	13.25
Hind Lever	19.25
Jost's Eng.	61

Arrivals And Sailings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following are the expected movements of ships in the city docks under various agencies:

S.S. "TARUSHIMA MARU" will arrive from Japan on July 7. (James Finlay)

S.S. "BAYLOR VICTORY" will arrive from U.S.A. on July 8. (James Finlay).

"PRESIDENT COLLIDGE" will arrive from U.S.A. Pacific Coast, Japan, Malaya and Ceylon on July 9. It will sail for Naples, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Hampton Roads on July 11. (Forbes)

"CITY OF AGRA" will sail for St. John N.B., Montreal and U.S.A. on July 10. (Forbes)

"STRAAT TORRES" will sail for Australian ports on July 10.

"HOEGH SILVERBEAM" will arrive from U.S.A. and Canadian Pacific ports on July 10. (Volkart)

S.S. "EXAMINER" will arrive from U.S.A. on July 13. It will sail for Calcutta via Colombo on July 13 (Lionel Edwards)

"CITY OF WELLINGTON" is due to arrive on July 10 from U.K. (Killick)

"ANDALUSIAN" is due to arrive in Bombay from U.K. on July 14. (Killick)

"EURYVADES" will sail for U.S.A. on July 15. (Killick)

"MOLENKERK" will arrive from north continental and Mediterranean ports on July 15. (Volkart)

"ALDERAMIN" will be ready to sail for Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen on July 15. (Volkart)

"NISSAN MARU" will arrive from Japan on July 16. (James Finlay)

"CITY OF CHRISTIANIA" which arrived from U.K. on June 19 will sail homeward via Malabar coast on July 18. (Forbes)

"GAROET" is due to arrive from U.S. Atlantic on July 18. (Volkart)

"CITY OF NEWPORT" is due to arrive from Canada via Atlantic on July 19. (Forbes)

"PRESIDENT POLK" is due to arrive from U.S.A. Pacific Coast, Japan, Malaya and Ceylon on July 29. (Forbes)

Company Law Talks

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Representatives of the Indian Merchants Chamber met the members of the Companies Act Amendment Committee at Sachivalaya on Thursday.

Giving evidence before the Committee the Chamber's representatives stressed the necessity of amending the Act on the lines contained in the memorandum submitted to the Committee by the Chamber earlier.

The representatives of the Chamber included Mr. N. H. Tata, president of the Chamber, Mr. G. P. Kapadia, vice president, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Mr. C. H. Bhabha and Mr. C. L. Gheewalla, secretary.

Representatives of the Indian Stock Exchange gave oral evidence before the Companies Act Amendment Committee this morning.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, president of the Exchange, pleaded for the exemption of the companies limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, commonly known as trade bodies, from the provision of some of the sections of the Act relating to the election of directors and matters connected with them.

The attention of the Committee was also drawn to the question of the issue of tax-free preference shares under Section 86 and it was urged that the company should carry out its contractual obligations to the shareholders in the offer of a tax-free preference dividend.

Colour Fastness Standard Issued

DELHI, July 6.

Three Indian standards covering methods of test for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to mercicerising (IS: 979/1957), Stoving (IS: 960-1957) and acid milling (IS: 981-1957) have been published by the Indian Standards Institution.

Copies of these standards can be had from the Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi-8, and its Branch Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

DHEBAR FROWNS ON AGITATION BY CONGRESSMEN

LUCKNOW, July 6.

THE Congress President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, speaking to pressmen here today, discouraged agitation by Congressmen for ventilating popular grievances.

He, however, added that it was the duty of Congressmen to draw the attention of the authorities to such grievances after careful enquiry through the party machinery.

The Congress President said, grievances of such nature should be enquired into, in the first instance at the district level, than at the State level.

He would concede, he said, the right of Congressmen to address public meetings where popular grievances could be voiced.

But the meetings should not degenerate into forums of public agitation, he added.

CONTROVERSY

For the past few days a controversy has been going in the state over the right of Congressmen to agitate over popular complaints against the administration.

Clarifying the Congress attitude, Mr. Dhebar said that an organisation which had effective control over the administration would not be well advised to campaign for agitational activities to voice popular grievances.

Such an organisation itself, he added, was in a position to redress justified popular grievances.

PRIMARY DUTY

Mr. Dhebar said that the primary duty of the Congressmen was to educate the masses. But, he added, the masses would respond to them only when they in their turn were responsive.

In this process, he maintained, that honest administration and honest party machinery were the *sine qua non*.

He said Congressmen could not lose sight of this elementary factor but they should not forget that need for an honest administration was not the whole but only a part of the whole for the realisation of which they had to educate public opinion.

INSTRUCTIONS

Mr. Dhebar said that detailed instructions would be issued on how the Congressmen could take up individual grievances, complaints against individual officers and cases of corruption against particular officers and also how Congressmen were expected to follow the prescribed procedure.

Mr. Dhebar and the A.I.C.C. general secretary Mr. Shriman Narayan had an hour long closed-door talks with U.P.'s Chief Minister Dr. Sampurnanand in the presence of the State Congress president Mr. Mushwar Dutt Upadhya this morning.—UPI.

New York Cotton Market

NEW YORK, July 5.

Liquidation extended losses in futures to 1.25 per bale before selling ran its course.

Stop loss selling orders were touched off in distant new crop months which showed the largest declines. Old crop July continued steady in slow dealings.

Traders were inclined to take profits prior the Government cotton acreage report to be issued Monday.

New York closed up two off five to 21 points New Orleans closed off 1 to 21 points.

NEW YORK	High	Low	Close
July	35.48	35.43	35.48
Oct.	35.09	34.98	35.05
Dec.	35.07	34.91	35.03
March	35.16	34.98	35.11
May	35.13	35.00	35.07
July	34.85	34.69	34.81
Oct.	34.15	33.83	34.02
Dec	34.16	33.81	34.00
Spot			35.50
NEW ORLEANS			
Oct.	35.05	34.95	35.00
Dec.	35.05	34.91	34.99
March	35.13	35.00	35.07
May	35.13	35.00	35.70
July	34.83	34.69	34.70
Oct.	34.13	33.90	34.03
Dec	33.95	33.92	33.99
Spot			34.10

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 5.

TIN: 96.75 Aug Sept Oct 96.50

COPPER: July 27.40 Aug 27.35 Sept 27.30 Oct 27.25 Dec 27.25 Jan 27.20 Mar high 27.25 low 27.20 close 27.25 May 27.10 sales seven lots.

ZINC: Sept high 9.85, low 9.85 close 9.80 Oct through Dec 9.75 Jan 9.70 Mar 9.70 May 9.70 sales 19 lots.

LEAD: Jan 5.04 Mar 4.57 May 4.50 July 4.47 Sept 4.47 Oct 13.76.

WOOL: Tops July 194, Oct 122.6 Dec 190.5 Mar 188.2 May 186 July—Oct 185.5 Dec 183.5. Grease wool July 163 Oct 161.9 Dec 160.3 Mar 157.5 May 155.5 July 153.5 Oct 151.5 Dec 150.

BURLAP: Aug 10.80 Nov 10.75 Feb 10.70 May 10.65.

Wall Street Markets

NEW YORK, July 5.

The market was firm this morning after yesterday's Independence day celebrations. The industrial lead again but the other groups to follow. Among the industrials chemicals and oil as well as the glass works and the electric constructions and the steel were in demand.

At the close the industrials showed at 516.89 a rise of 3.4 that of the rails at 146.36 and advance of 1.89 and that of the utilities at 71.32 a gain of 0.37 after a loss of 0.07.

2,240,000 shares changed hands of which 400,000 during the last half hour.

Gen Electric 70-5/8 Gen Motors 43-3/4 U S Steel not available Studpack 6-5/8 U S Steel Pref 143-1/2 Anaconda 69.

Centre's Aid To Mysore To Grow More Food

NEW DELHI, July 6.

TWENTY-THREE schemes have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the grow more food programme for Mysore State in 1957-58.

Of these, two schemes deal with intensive methods of cultivation — distribution of compost and improved seeds — which are estimated to benefit 3,40,260 acres and yield 22,565 tons of additional foodgrains.

For these schemes, the Centre has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3.16 lakhs.

FISHERY SCHEMES

Other schemes relate to construction of irrigation wells, supply of electrical and diesel pumping sets and Persian wheels, development of fish cultivation, protection of plants and reclamation of land.

The Central aid for these schemes amounts to Rs. 92.93 lakhs — Rs. 90 lakhs as loan and Rs. 2.93 lakhs as grant.

For extension of power supply to irrigation pump sets a loan of Rs. 38 lakhs has been approved.

To supply cultivators with 293 electrical and diesel pumping sets and Persian wheels on hire purchase system, the State Government has been provided with a loan of Rs. 4.40 lakhs.

Another scheme for construction of 1,108 irrigation wells gets a loan of Rs. 3.30 lakhs.

A provision has also been made for restoration of minor tanks with a loan of Rs. 10.76 lakhs.

For the fishery schemes loans amounting to Rs. 3.89 lakhs and grants to Rs 1.54 lakhs have been sanctioned.

The schemes for distribution of insecticides to cultivators at subsidies rates gets a grant of Rs 50,000 to the State Government.

MadrasPlans For Ceylon Refugees

MADRAS, July 6

The Madras Government are considering the questions of establishing cottage and small scale industries in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli with a view to providing employment for refugees from Ceylon.

This information was given in the State Legislative Assembly during the question time today by the State Home Minister Mr. M. Bhaktavathsalam.

The Minister said that 5.894 persons had been repatriated after receiving quit notices from the Ceylon Government between March, 1956, and May, 1957.

More than 8,000 persons came back on their own accord.—UPI.

PAK LURE FOR POET

CALCUTTA, July 6

Pakistan was "wooing" the national poet, Kazi Nazrul Islam, to leave India for permanently settling in Pakistan.

Disclosing this, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Jyoti Basu, said in the West Bengal Assembly today, that this was being done by Pakistan only with a view to "slandering India."

Mr. Basu, who was participating in the debate on the Premises Requisition and Control (temporary provision), (amendment) Bill, said that it was unfortunate that despite repeated requests the government did not think it fit to give the poet a good accommodation.

The poet was living in a very bad house these days.

He said that Nazrul had received telegrams from leaders in Pakistan stating that they would like the poet to "love comfortably" in Pakistan.—UPI.

Marathi Scholar Dies In Poona

POONA, July 6

Mr. N. L. Harshe, popularly known as 'Pandit Harshe,' a noted Marathi scholar, expired yesterday morning at his residence. He was 80.

During the last four months, he was confined to bed.

Still he continued his research and was able to see the publication of his latest book 'Mangal Chintan' only four days prior to his death.

'Pandit Harshe' had raised a storm of controversy some twenty years ago, when he embraced Christianity.—H.S.

Dhebar Calls For Grow More Food Drive

LUCKNOW, July 6

Congress President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar today called Congressmen to launch a mass campaign to increase food production in the country.

This, he added, should be their main task during the year.

He was speaking at the opening session of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee here this morning.

He asked Congressmen, to organise themselves into teams of active members, in every region, and fix for themselves quotas of work to be done in this field.

On the achievements in the grow more food campaign, he said, would depend their success in winning the hearts of the people.—UPI.

Copper Mine In Sikkim

NEW DELHI, July 6

An extensive and systematic sampling of the Bhotang copper mine in Sikkim has been carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines.

The exploration has revealed that the deposits are capable of economic exploitation.—UPI.

Mahtab Attacks Orissa P.S.C.

BHUBANESHWAR, July 6.

THE Chief Minister, Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, today made serious allegations against the Orissa Public Service Commission, which, he said was accessible to the candidates and amenable to influence.

The Chief Minister was replying to the discussion on the Orissa Public Service Commission's report for 1954-55 in the Orissa Assembly.

Though he did not make any charge of favouritism or nepotism against the Commission, Dr. Mahtab disclosed that recently out of seven candidates recommended by the Commission for the posts of munsiffs, five happened to be relatives of the members of the Commission. Government had appointed the other two and advertised the remaining vacancies again, he said.

Giving another instance, Dr. Mahtab said, when recently the post of Director of Public Instruction fell vacant, and Government sent the file of Mr. B. C. Das, the seniormost officer, the Commission wrote back of its own accord, for the file of another officer, who, according to Government's information canvassed from door to door the members of the Commission.—UPI.

Andhra NGOs Observe 'Distress Week'

HYDERABAD, July 6

The non-gazetted employees of the Andhra Pradesh Government today attended offices wearing a "distress badge."

They will continue wearing the badge for a week till July 12.

In the evening the non-gazetted employees posted in the city congregated on the lawns of the Secretariat and offered prayers to the Almighty to give correct lead to the functionaries of the Government, so that their demand for an increase in their salaries be conceded.

July 11 is fixed for prayers and fasting.

The non-gazetted employees' demand include Central pay scales and interim relief of Rs. 30 a month to those transferred to Hyderabad on the formation of Andhra Pradesh.—UPI.

Violet Alva's Appeal To Christians

Chronicle Correspondent

BELGAUM, July 6

Mrs. Violet Alva, Union Deputy Minister, made an earnest appeal to Indian Christians to live as Indian citizens and not to shed separatist tendencies.

Speaking at a reception held in her honour by the Indian Christians of Belgaum, she said that they need have no apprehensions about their future if they fully identify themselves with the rest of the people in the country.

Mrs. Alva said, the Neogy report should not frighten the Indian Christian community, as it only referred to the objectionable activities of some foreign missionaries who had lately increased in number. Earlier Mr. George Arlikatti, welcomed Mrs. Alva. Mr. Jochim Alva M. P., also addressed the gathering.

Five Socialists Convicted

HARDOI, July 6

Five Socialists were convicted under Section 341 IPC (wrongful restraint), by a local magistrate and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined Rs. 110 each, in default, one week's further imprisonment, for offering Satyagraha at the district courts.

The Satyagraha was resumed on July 1, 1957, and two persons were arrested on July 1 and three on July 3.

The convenor of the Hardoi unit of the Socialist Party has announced the suspension of satyagraha till July 15 due to non-availability of men owing to sowing season.—UPI.

NEW DELHI: Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Home Minister, who was to fly to Gauhati to inaugurate Assam's Jumtru hydro-electric project on July 9, has cancelled the visit.

Archaeology Tears Down Myths About Nasik, Maheshwar

NASIK AND MAHESHWAR ARE TWO OF OUR HOLY PLACES. THE FIRST IS ON THE GODAVARI, THE SECOND, ON THE NARMADA.

Nasik is associated with Rama Sita and Lakshman; and Maheshwar with exploits of God Siva and the King Arjuna Kartavirya, against Asuras and Raksasas.

Maheshwar is situated on the northern bank of the Narmada, about 50 miles south of Indore.

Not only its inhabitants but a many scholars believe that it is the ancient city of Mahishmati.

The Mahabharata, the Puranas, and some of our famous poets—Kalidasa, Dandin and Rajasekhara have described the city and its surroundings in glorious terms.

Several Puranas—the Vayu, Matsya, Vishnu and Skanda—relate that the first residents of the Narmada valley were the Nagas.

That Mahismati, its principal city, was captured by Machukunda, or other sons of Yadu who were known as Haihayas.

One of the most famous kings of Mahishmati was Arjuna, son of Kartvirya.

He was also called Sahasra Arjuna because he had a thousand arms.

With so many arms, Arjuna had once caught Ravana, the ten-headed King of Lanka, and had stopped the flow of the river Narmada.

The site where this happened is supposed to be Sahasradhara about three miles west of Maheswar. This king and his numerous sons were killed by Parasurama.

The puranas further narrate that Siva destroyed the famous city of the Asuras known as Tripura, while stationed at Maheshwar.

Mahishmati it is said was provided with a moat and ramparts, and protected by Agni, the God of Fire.

In Canto VI of the Raghuvansa, while describing the Svayamavara of Indumati, Kalidasa introduces Pratipa as one who was born in the family of Krtavirya, as one who was helped in battle by Agni, as one who had blunted the sharp axe (Parasu) of Parasurama.

Testimony

Exploration and exacavations at Maheshwar and Navda Toli a site on the opposite bank, have shown beyond doubt that this region was inhabited by man from the earliest time, which can be calculated as 2,00,000 years.

That man was purely a hunter and barbarian and this period is not important from our point of view.

The next important traces of man are found in the black soil, when the surface of the land had risen some 50 feet, above the present level.

These men were certainly more cultured than their predecessors.

They lived at one place in mud houses, and though most of their tools and weapons were made of tiny blades, called microliths, they made beautiful clay vessels like bowls, dishes and small and large storage jars.

Some of the bowls and dishes had stands, as in our wine and ice-cream cups, and fruit stands, or tall incense burners (Dhupadani).

Most of these were painted with a variety of designs.

NOW SUCH POTTERY IS FOUND NOT ONLY AT MAHESHWAR, BUT AT NUMEROUS SITES IN THE NARMADA, CHAMBAL AND TAPI VALLEYS.

This painted pottery culture lasted for some time. We don't know how it was destroyed.

But around 500 B.C. we find ruins of another civilisation.

The houses were of bricks, iron had come into use, and so also the first coins

These are of silver and copper, and bear various symbols.

One of them even mentions the name of the city as Mahishi.

Puranic Lore

Exactly this is the name in early Buddhist literature and inscriptions.

It lay on the highway from Paithan to Ujjain or Maheshwar today.

From now on till about the 13th century, Maheshwar was continuously occupied.

Afterwards came the Muslims and later the Holkars of Indore.

So the Puranic stories—however fantastic—have some basis in fact.

We have not found any written records or any other evidence to say definitely whether the people who made beautiful painted pottery were the Nagas, or whether they were the Aryans.

If the people who made these painted pottery were the Nagas or such oboriginal peopies who still inhabit the forest regions of the Narmada and the Tapi, then the people who came later, and were much more civilised living in brick houses, and using iron and coins might be the Aryans.

Anyhow, it is true that two distinct cultures were there before 300 B.C.

And the Puranas and the Mahabharata seem to record, after a long time, the legends about their conflicts.

Thus Tripuri, also on the Narmada and probably an early non-Aryan city was regarded as

By H. D. Sankalia

the home of the Asuras, and of Ravana, a Rakshasa.

Then, the natural phenomena, the damming of the Narmada near Sahasradhara by a rock or a hill lying athwart its bed was attributed to Arjuna, an Aryan king.

This is now broken down and the river flows precipitously some 100 feet through a thousand and more channels.

Our observation has also shown that a moat might have been made round the ancient city by joining the river Maheshwari with the Narmada.

Thus the city appeared to Kalidasa and other poets as being encircled by the Narmada.

The Caves

Archaeology has thus enabled us to prove that poet's fancy has tampered with facts and that the Puranas are not wholly mythical, but contain myths as well as lengends.

We were excavating at Nasik in 1950-51, though on a very small scale, on a mound called Matichi Gadhi, overlooking the Godavari, and adjoining the 'mashana.

There was existence of man at Nasik, first about 1,50,000 years ago, and later about 1,000 B.C.

The second habitation was of a permanent nature.

People lived in mud huts on the black soil, and though using small stone tools, made extremely fine, well baked painted pottery.

Extensive traces of such a culture have been found at Jorwe and Nevasa on the Pravara, and number of other sites on the Godavari.

Though we have found skeletal remains of this people at Nevasa, we do not yet know who these people racially and culturally were.

Whatever it be, about 300 B.C. another people came and settled at Nasik and Nevasa.

These people lived in brick houses made, tools and weapons of iron and used coins.

Their pottery was quite different than those of their predecessors.

Some of it was black on the top and red at the bottom, and hence is called Black-and-Red pottery.

AT THIS TIME THE KINGS WHO RULED NASIK AND THIS PART OF WESTERN INDIA, WERE CALLED THE ANDHRAS OR THE SATAVAHANAS.

Though they were Brahmanas and performed Vedic sacrifices, they also patronised Buddhism.

Many of the caves, popularly known as Pandava Gumpha, about five miles south of Nasik, were carved under their patrontage for the Buddhist Bhikkus.

No Mention

Nasik is also prabably mentioned by the famous grammarian Panini in the 5th century B.C. and later by Greek-Roman geographers.

Thus Nasik was both a centre of Buddhism and Brahmanism, and one of the most important places in Western India in the early centuries before and after the Christian era.

But it is difficult to connect Nasik with Rama.

Certainly, it was not the scene of Rama vanavasa.

A study of the places visited by Rama after he left Ayodhya with Sita and Lakshmana suggests that these three did not cross the Narmada and other rivers.

These they must for going to Nasik

Most probably the Godavari and the Dandakaranya referred to in the Ramayana and later literature are that part of the river and forest regions which fall in the Madhya Pradesh and the Andhra State, actually the district of East Godavari.

Here the Godavari flows through broad sandy banks amidst primeval forests, and the Kishkindha of the monkey chiefs, Vali-Sugriva lay further south, near the present Vijayanagara.

It is important to remember that the Ramayana does not mention Nasik.

It was an old city.

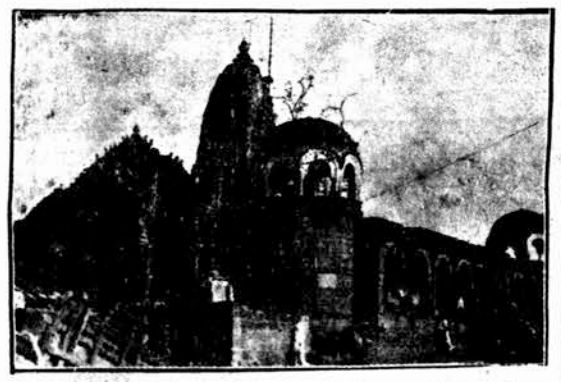
The epic only speaks of the Godavari and the Panchavati, TAPOVANA and Janasthana.

Even Bhavabhuti who lived most probably in the 7th century does not refer to Nasik though he recalls in very poignant words the time that Rama and Sita spent on the sands of the Godavari.

Thus we may conclude that Nasik's association with Rama is purely mythical.

It was concocted after the 7th-8th century.

—AIR Bombay.



Nasik is dotted with several historic shrines. Above is Narushankar temple with its imposing tower and the domes at the corners.

TAPPING THE SUN

Sunlight plays an important part in the life of 14-year-old Carol Peebles of Long Beach, California. Stimulated by her high school teacher's description of the untapped power in the sun's rays, Carol built the solar power plant shown here in the school's machine shop. As her teacher looks on, Carol holds her invention to the sun's rays. The blades of the turbine (propelled by steam generated by reflection of the rays on the power plant's boiler) begin to spin within minutes after the test started.

SUPERBUGS DEFY INSECTICIDES

By Henry Lesesne

ATLANTA, Ga.

SOMETHING DISCONCERTINGLY OMINOUS IN THE INSECT WORLD IS BEING NOTED BY ENTOMOLOGISTS. RACES OF SUPERBUGS ARE EVOLVING.

Farm chemists don't put it in those words but that's what it amounts to.

Suspicion began a few years ago when common houseflies and mosquitoes developed resistance to such 'wonder" insecticides as DDT.

That suspicion has become reality.

DDT is still useful. But new generations of houseflies can tolerate a thousand times more DDT than their ancestors of a few years ago.

Now the same disturbing thing is happening to insects attacking cotton.

Bugs plaguing minor crops are becoming resistant, too. And bugfighters are gravely concerned.

★

Right now, physiological resistance to insecticides is the No. 1 problem for cotton entomologists and is one of the most threatening developments to bob up this year.

The Department of Agriculture, alarmed by the potential danger, has called for "concerted action by Federal, State and industry groups."

The nation's multibillion food and fibre supply is at stake.

FROM START TO FINISH, COTTON CULTURE IS NOW CHEMICALLY OR MECHANICALLY CONTROLLED; UNDER INCREASINGLY EFFICIENT AND SUCCESSFUL TECHNOLOGY, 17,500,000 ACRES NOW YIELD MORE COTTON THAN 43,000,000 DID 25 YEARS AGO.

With the spread of the boll weevil out of Mexico a few decades ago, U.S. cotton farmers became the biggest insecticide users. Dusting or spraying by airplane was an early cotton belt practice. Development and use of modern insecticides have had a large part in trebling cotton yields in many areas.

Calcium arsenate, sulphur and nicotine were the first to be commonly used.

Then, immediately after World War II, came the "wonder" organic insecticides.

It is this chlorinated hydrocarbon group of insecticides which is now losing its power.

The boll weevil is building immunity, and the same thing is happening to certain other cotton pests.

King Carol's Son Quits Attic To Wed Heiress

FOR A MAN WHO HAS SPENT THE PAST 30 YEARS IN THE POVERTY-STRICKEN OSCURITY OF A TINY APARTMENT IN A POOR QUARTER OF PARIS, MIRCEA LAMBRINO IS DOING ALL RIGHT FOR HIMSELF.

Mircea, you may or may not remember, is the son of the late King Carol of Rumania by his old flame Zizi Lambrino and recently won court actions in Paris and Lisbon to get his birth legitimised.

Now, the 34-year-old swarthy young man who has been clerk, labourer and dishwasher in his time, insists on being styled Carol, Prince Hohenzollern and rebukes his old friends if they forget to address him as "Your Royal Highness."

In the correct tradition of impoverished European royalty Mircea has also acquired a wealthy American bride-to-be.

She is 25-year-old heiress Jeanne Williams, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Woodland Khaler, whose money comes from New Hampshire banking interests.

Not long ago the Khalers laid on a super-party at their luxurious home here.

Three hundred blue-blooded guests turned up to await the official announcement of the betrothal of Jeanne and Mircea.

They didn't hear it.

Just a slight hitch, really Mircea already had a wife from his working days and his divorce action against her had run into legal snags.

Another Heir

FIFTEEN hundred bottles of champagne were ordered for the wedding on July 5 of Prince Henri, 23-year-old heir to the French Pretender, the Comte de Paris, to Princess Marie-Therese of Wurtermburg.

To mark the occasion pop made his boy a Duke but there was one thing he can't alter.

Three weeks after standing at the altar Henri will pack a little bag, kiss his bride good bye and report for compulsory military service as a soldier (2nd class).

Raw Meet

IF you've got the writing bug in you there's only one way to get it out, write and keep on writing.

Our Paris Diary

This professional advice came this week from a promising recruit to the ranks of French fiction writers—Andre Boulay, butcher turned who-dun-it author.

ANDRE, 33, TELLS US HE'S BEEN AT THE WRITING GAME AS LONG AS HE'S BEEN BUTCHERING—SINCE THE AGE OF 13.

First of all it was poetry, sticky sentimental stuff that made publishers shy in horror.

At 18, between carving steaks in his father's shop Andre was busy composing lyrics for love songs. Output: 129. Published: One. Sales: Almost nil.

It was studying these revealing figures that made Andre turn to literary crime.

He bought a dozen contemporary thrillers, read, reread, analyzed style and construction.

Then he bought himself a new pen and started to turn out a chapter a day.

Book one was rejected.

So was book two.

And three, four, five and six.

But no. Seven was a success and now Andre has five more on the bookstalls and a standing order from his publisher to produce four new ones every year till 1959.

POSTSCRIPT: Andre has one little weakness. Though corpses strew his pages like autumn leaves in the Tuilleries, he always knocks them off with a gun. Says he sees more than enough of the knife in the butcher shop.

Just People

Seen around town this week: Mrs. Edward G. Robinson, energetically denying that she plans to wed when her divorce from "Little Caesar" comes through.

Also Bob Hope, film-making with French comic Fernandel.

Bob says the room service is good at his hotel, where he's staying on the top floor.

When a fire broke out they sent him a cup of coffee, a sandwich and a parachute.

★

There are now 23 theatres and cabarets in Paris showing nothing but strip-tease.

Champagne King

If we'd a million bottles of champagne safely tucked away in the cellar we wouldn't be worrying about very much.

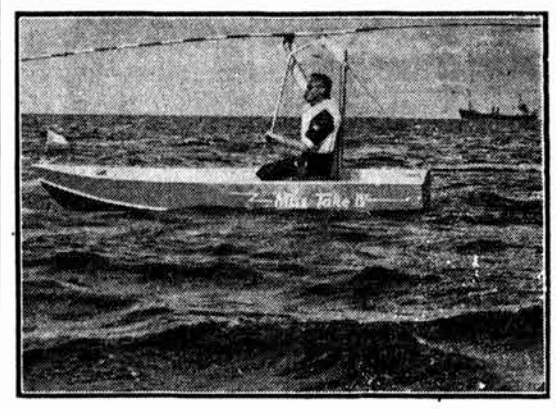
But this week we had a drink with a man who has got well over a million magnums stacked away and he's very worried indeed.

He's Bernard More, Champagne King from Epernay, and he says gloomily that the bubbly stuff is going to be in such short supply that it will have to be rationed.

The reason: Two nights of frost in May which have almost ruined the vines and will cut this year's harvest almost to nil.

Says Bernard, a man who has the most vital statistics at his finger tips: "There are only 36,000,000 bottles of champagne in the world at this moment—less than two years' reserve."

Never mind, pal, there's always Scotch.



A NEW type water sport is developing in Denmark.... The Roto-Glider. A light boat craft is fitted with rotary blades above the head of the passenger-pilot.

The craft is then towed along at a fast rate by a speed boat until the rotors spin at about 350 revolutions per minute.... then, with the aid of very simple controls, the passenger can manipulate the craft into the air. Only two countries in Europe have such a craft at the moment, Switzerland and Denmark.

The glider is built by the American Airplane constructor, Igor Bensen of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The height you can reach depends upon the length of the blades, but a height of 50 metres is quite easily reached.

The owner of the Danish boat is Bent Stiig Moller, well-known pilot and water skiier in Europe. Photo shows Bent Stiig Moller at the controls of "Miss Take IV." She speeds through water just before take off point is reached.

Inside Cuban Revolution

Newsman Has A Date With Rebel Chief

SUBTLE but profound historical currents running beneath the turbulent surface of Latin-American politics have combined to produce a new kind of revolutionary leader.

By Robert Taber

Of all the world's newsmakers, Fidel Castro is perhaps the most inaccessible and the least known.

The Cuban insurgent poses the constant threat of revolution to the Havana Government, yet Castro's mountain hideout is so remote, and reaching it so perilous, that the questions of who the man is, and what he is like have thus far remained unanswered.

Robert Taber, Columbia Broadcasting System newsman, is uniquely qualified to give the answers.

On a daring reporting assignment, he was Castro's constant companion from April 23 to May 5 and watched the rebel play his many roles—as a revolutionary leader, as a military commander, and as a symbol of opposition to the Cuban dictatorship.

The name of Fidel Castro is synonymous with the different sort of revolution taking place in the sugar-rich, tourist paradise of Cuba.

To outward appearance, what is happening in Cuba today might seem merely a re-enactment of the classic Latin-American political drama—the tragi-comic operetta of "pocket revolutions" everywhere.

Castro, too, has been characterised by his opponents as a classic type—the fiery orator spouting patriotic slogans and ready to back them recklessly, to the last drop of someone else's blood.

THE FACTS ARE OTHERWISE.

At 21, Fidel Castro was, indeed, a fiery orator, an influential student leader at Havana University with a political career obviously ahead.

Provocation

At 31, Fidel Castro today represents some of the most progressive elements of a Cuba which is struggling to shed the economic and social anachronisms of the colonial past. His youth is misleading as his reputation for recklessness which he has had little time to defend.

The impression Castro gives is that of a man in middle years, physically in his prime, but matured by hard experience and high responsibility, cautious in judgment but firm in decision, often amused, always calm.

He is unfailingly kind, courteous, humane, both in manner and in fact.

Fidel has grown a scraggly beard since he and 82 other hardy Cuban exiles first sailed from Mexico to invade the southern coast of Cuba's Oriente Province early last December.

On a man of less powerful stature, such a beard might seem ridiculous. On Castro it looks natural. It even gives him a slightly prophetic air.

But, to understand the man, it is necessary to understand something of modern Cuban history.

From the turn of the century, Cubans enjoyed a Government which was, at least, constitutional. Venality and corruption may have been part of the price.

Certainly there were serious abuses of constitutional liberty. But no aspirant dared substitute bullets for ballots.

On March 10, 1952, however, Gen. Fulgencio Batista, pistol in pocket, seized the executive palace.

UNWITTINGLY, BATISTA SET IN MOTION FORCES WHICH HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO CONTROL. ONE OF THEM WAS FIDEL CASTRO.

Like many another Cuban, Castro took the Batista coup as a personal insult and a personal challenge. The son of a wealthy Santiago family, he risked his personal fortune and promising career as an attorney with four doctorate degrees from Havana University by helping to organise a series of revolutionary manifestations.

On July 26, 1953, Castro led an attack on the Santiago military barracks in Oriente Province and for a brief time held Cuba's second city. But the barracks held firm. Three days later, Castro was behind bars.

He says he owes his life to an army lieutenant who, leading a patrol, captured him in the countryside while he was sleeping. The soldiers wanted to shoot the rebel leader on the spot but the officer intervened.

Castro quotes the lieutenant as commenting: "You cannot kill an idea."

In Lime Juice

Fidel never came to trial. He attributes this to the fact that the authorities feared revelations concerning army graft which he planned to make part of his defence.

"There would have been a riot in the courtroom," he says. "The soldiers would have revolted."

He spent the next few months in prison, writing revolutionary propaganda. He told me that everything of this nature, including a small book, was written in lime juice, between the lines of otherwise innocent letters.

"You would be surprised to know how difficult that can be," he said. "I had to wait each day until the sun was at a certain point, so that I could see the invisible lime juice glistening on the paper.

"It is very hard to write, when you cannot read what you have written."

Castro was released and exiled. He spent some time in Miami and New York, raising funds.

THEN HE WENT TO MEXICO, TO PREPARE HIS RETURN TO CUBA IN THE 62-FOOT CONVERTED P-T BOAT "GRAMMA."

But rough weather delayed him and his men and uprisings timed to coincide with his landing were suppressed. Warplanes strafed the men on the beach. Federal infantry moved in.

The expeditionary force scattered through swamp and jungle. Castro was reported dead. His supporters in Santiago and Havana gave up what they now considered a lost cause.

Regrouping

When I finally met Fidel in the depth's of Oriente's rugged Sierra maestra mountains last month, he told me something of the events immediatelv following the December landing.

"It took us a month to get safely from the coastal plain into the mountains and to regroup," he said.

"We travelled at night, hid in the daytime. For days on end we went without food, lived on rain water.

BUT THE COUNTRY PEOPLE, HELPED US, WHEN THEY LEARNED WHO WE WERE.

"Little by little we regained our original strength."

Now, Castro's military strength within the Sierra is a great deal stronger than that—far stronger than Havana Government, steadfastly denying the existence of any problem in the Sierra, has been willing to admit.

"They keep 3,000 soldiers tied up here, trying to catch us," commented Castro, "yet Batista says there are no rebels left here. Then what are the soldiers doing?"

Winning Doctrine

Taking the long view, Castro is set against terrorism or assassination as political weapons. He feels that such methods would attract to his cause thugs and opportunists.

"History will not remember us," he says, paraphrasing Cuban liberator Jose Marti, "for the enemies we kill or the destruction we cause. We can only be remembered by the good we are able to do."

It is this doctrine which is winning friends for the revolution throughout the 5,000 square miles of the jungle-clad Sierra Maestra.

When Castro's men come to a small farmer or merchant to obtain supplies, they pay—in cash. The country people have been used to soldiers who simply take.

CASTRO FINDS HIMSELF AT EASE WITH THE CAMPESINOS, WHO, LIKE MOST CUBANS, REFER TO HIM FAMILIARLY AS "FIDEL."

Yet he is a civilized man, capable, after a hard day's march, of staying up half the night to discuss philosophy, religion, military strategy, books.

His literary interests range from Proust to Ortega Y Gasset, from Hemingway to Freud.

One night, at a country people's fire, we stayed up until three to listen to him debate Gospel with a converted Seventh Day Adventist. Early next morning I found him engaged in a discussion on rose cultivation, with the Campesino's daughter, aged nine.

Not That Good

If a political leader could be summed up by the words of moderate wisdom which he drops for possible publication, by his public acts and attitudes alone, Castro would loom somewhat larger than life. He would be a modern-day political saint—too good to be true.

Actually Fidel, like many another greatly talented man, has sufficient cracks in his personal armour to make him human. He enjoys admiration. His confidence in himself sometimes carries him out on a limb.

I remember seeing him, at dawn one day in the gray mist of a farmyard, seriously attempting to shoot a running chicken at a hundred paces—with a small calibre pistol. He is a good shot, but not that good.

Shortly before we parted, he made a request with touching shyness. "Bob," he said reluctantly, in English, to make sure I understood, "those pictures you made of me. I hope you don't let them choose the bad ones."

AS TO HIS FUTURE, IT CLEARLY AWAITS HIM. ALL HE NEED DO IS STAY ALIVE. ON THAT SCORE, HE IS CONFIDENT AS ALWAYS.

"Don't be afraid," he told me when we said goodbye, "most fear is only imagination."

Confessions Of A Baronet

Peer Of Realm Pawned His Only Suit!

BY SIR CURTIS GEORGE LAMPSON (Bart.)

This titled author writes frequently for British publications.

His Baronetcy was created in 1866 with its duly ordained coat of arms.

Sir Curtis, 67, is the third in a Baronial line which has invariably married within the British aristocracy.

Best-known clan member is Baron Killearn, who as Sir Miles Lampson and later Lord Killearn was British High Commissioner and later Ambassador to Egypt.

LONDON.

GREAT BRITAIN IS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD WHICH STILL SEES FIT TO BESTOW HEREDITARY TITLES.

By so doing it retains upon our statute books an antiquated system of reward which helps to foster class distinction and pokes a thorn in the side of better understanding among fellow-men.

The bestowal of titular honours should signify recognition of honesty, of exemplary character, of diligence, and of academic achievement.

Such recognition should cease at the death of the recipient.

The majority of holders of hereditary titles today possess their so-called superiority over their fellow-beings because some ancestor won his spurs, leading his troops in sanguinary battle, to the spoliation of the church; for assisting in the restoration of a monarchy, to the recognition of a king's mistress, or the natural-born children of royalty; or from reaping a fortune from beer or soap.

In more recent times titles have been handed out, wholesale, to foster party politics, with little regard paid to the recipient's qualifications.

SNOBBERY

The British House of Lords is a classical example of the shameless power and prestige bestowed upon holders of hereditary titles.

Birth gave me my title. (The first Baronet, a native of New Haven, Vt., received his title for services rendered as deputy chairman of the company which laid the first trans-atlantic cable.

And throughout the whole of my existence I have rubbed shoulders with snobbery and blatant hypocrisy.

I have lived a checkered career.

I have visited most parts of the civilised world, and many unadministrated districts.

I have gauged the value of my fellow-men when working as waiter, professional soccer, hired man on a Montana ranch, real-estate broker, salesman, leader of cinematograph expeditions, and when sailing down the indented coast of West Africa, in the fetid atmosphere of a tramp steamer.

Others have lived a life of adventure similar to my own. But there is a difference between them and me.

THE CHANGE

It was at the age of nine that I first realised superiority over my fellow-beings.

My father's death, during my second term at a preparatory school, not only made me heir

"This film is a lot better than I expected!"

to riches, but bestowed upon me the "dignity" of a Baronetcy.

When it became known that I had inherited a title, how different became the treatment which was meted out to me.

Boys who had hitherto embarked upon a mild form of bullying now sought my company.

Masters became respectful.

A SECOND CUP OF TEA WAS MINE FOR THE ASKING; AND, ALTHOUGH I HAD NOT REACHED THE AGE WHEN MUSTARD WAS PERMITTED WITH THE VIANDS, THIS EXTRA CONDIMENT WAS, CLANDESTINELY, PLACED UPON MY PLATE.

I was taken to garden parties, and to local bazars, to be led around, like a peke-on-a-chain, to be introduced with due emphasis upon the prefix to my name.

I was once employed by a company which offered the public a much-needed service. My turnover with this concern broke all previous records.

TITLE WORKS

Each morning I telephoned executives of major organisations requesting an interview.

Without being asked to disclose the nature of my business, I experienced little difficulty in arranging my appointments.

"Mr. so-and-so will be pleased to see Sir Curtis, if the time suggested suits Sir Curtis," was the reply my title received.

A colleague attempted a similar technique.

On each occasion, when he endeavoured to arrange an appointment, came the reply, from the switchboard operator, "Will Mr. Smith kindly state his business in writing?"

Such value is placed upon a title that up to recently (and to no small extent today), the incredulous extort money from the credulous through the medium of a titled board of directors.

Some years ago I was associated with the formation of a company which had as its object the selling of tea from door to door, each packet carrying with it a life insurance policy.

It was not until an elderly Peer, of ancient lineage, was found to act as chairman, that the public was induced to invest in this undertaking.

This hereditary peer had recently served a prison sentence.

BIG BAG

On another occasion I was the assistant to the managing director of a newly formed industrial concern.

I knew nothing of company promotion, and less of the intricacies of stocks and shares.

BUT, BY VIRTUE OF MY TITLE, I SUCCEEDED WITHIN THREE MONTHS IN FINDING £20,000 FOR MY EMPLOYER.

Courtesies, and privileges, have been rendered my title in many parts of the world.

In towns and villages throughout Poland and the three Baltic states, where I traveled with a "laiser passer" in my pocket, my car drove beneath triumphal arches, accompanied by the cheers of the populace.

Hundreds of guests were present at the many functions which I attended.

Government cars, and official interpreters were placed at my disposal.

Princes of the old regime, sought interviews with me to ask assistance for the restoration, or payment, for their estates which had been appropriated by their governments.

Fees paid to me for lectures rendered in North America, and in this country, on my journeys through the Lybian desert, and French central West Africa, have far exceeded those paid to men whose names, in the field of exploration, far outbid mine.

WOMEN FALL

Women are particularly susceptible to the glamour of a title.

I am not more polygamously inclined than most men; and I have remained, if not wholly faithful, harmoniously attached to a forgiving, and tolerant, partner for over 30 years.

Had the order of things been different I might today stand possessed of considerable wealth, derived from marriage with a member of the opposite sex willing to barter her fortune in return for the privilege of being addressed as mi'lady.

I recall, with some humour, an incident which led me to seek fortune overseas.

DEAD LOSS

I was a teller at the time in the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, when a few men of the town formed a syndicate to promote my title on the American marriage market.

With a costly new wardrobe, and a bank draft, for dol. 2,000, I entrained for Chicago, where I had a number of friends, whom I had met during my Continental travels, when acting as courier to a leading London travel agency, and at my mother's villa on the French Riviera.

My sponsors suffered a severe loss.

Marriage with the daughter of a packing-plant magnate had reached its final phase when, alas, a virile, and youthful exuberance, led me into an amorous affair with the stenographer-daughter of a pseudo-medical practitioner who, subsequently, served a term of imprisonment.

THE PROMOTER OF MY SYNDICATE SAW FIT TO COMMIT SUICIDE SHORTLY AFTER MY RETURN TO WINNIPEG.

His act, I am glad to say, was not due to failure, on my part, to sell my title to a Yankee-heiress, but for the misappropriation of some bonds, during his term of office, as secretary to the manager of the Hudson Bay Company.

UNIQUE BODY

The House of Lords is a fine example of all this

Nothing like this upper chamber of the British Parliament exists in the whole of the world

Peers of the realm it in the House of Lords do not have to answer for their sins to the elector, or to anyone else for that matter.

They are immune from disciplinary action. They may commit a felony, and yet retain the privilege of assisting in the governing of the country.

By virtue of birth, they are permitted to wear a Coronet on their balding pates.

The drastic reconstruction, or abolition of the House of Lords is long overdue.

Attendances, in the House of Lords, rarely exceed 100, and there are, frequently connected there are, frequently, less than a dozen members present during a debate.

I was intimately connected with a Peer who, at the time, was earning a living as "marker" in a billiard-saloon.

The family name was known throughout the breadth of the land.

It became necessary for this impecunious peer to attend the House of Lords, in order to impress a magnate from whom he hoped to procure a loan.

One thing, alone, prevented the noble lord from achieving his goal. His one and only suit was in pawn.

I can vouch for this story.

It was I who loaned him the money with which to redeem his pledge.

Denmark and the Scandinavian countries abolished the ganting of titles in the last century.

WORLD MOVES

It is over 50 years since a titular honour was conferred on a Dutchman.

Canada and South Africa forbid their citizens to accept titles from their monarch.

Under her 1947 constitution, Japan abolished all titular honours.

IN 1950, WHEN INDIA BECAME A REPUBLIC, THE ABROGATION OF THE BESTOWAL OF TITLES BECAME AUTOMATIC. LAST YEAR, CEYLON LET IT BE KNOWN SHE WOULD NO LONGER REQUEST HER MAJESTY TO HONOUR ITS CITIZENS WITH TITLES.

The latest country to fall into line with world opinion is the new state of Ghana, which announced in April that no Ghanian may be rewarded with titular honours.

But Britain keeps the old rules.

And I ask myself why I, an ordinary citizen, with little or no achievement to his credit, be deemed superior to the Smith family, because my grandfather was rich, a philanthropist, and assisted in bringing to a successful conclusion the 19th-century epic of laying the first Atlantic cable, but I am.

What blatant hypocrisy!

What right have I to bear the insignia of superiority ver my fellow-beings, to be handed down to son, nephew, or cousin?

The remedy lies in the abolition of this remnant of feudal times and, by so doing, in banishing from our midst, once and for all, this shallow veneer.

It must come to pass

By JIMMY CANNON

Night Time Was Carnival For Cub Reporters

I WAS a cub reporter when Helen Morgan was telling her grieving sonnets in the night-clubs.

The sadness of that trembling voice, explaining the anguish of those betrayed by love, came back the other night when I saw a sketchy biography of the great torch singer on television.

There was pity in me then for all men who worked the day shift because the night-time was a carnival for those of us covering the police beats.

Always, until this day, I have the habits of the night creature. It seems right to go to bed at down and I'm cranky and fuzzy if I have to get up at a normal hour.

The bootleggers used gunpowder to make cider fizzle and sold it as champagne at two-fifty a cocktail.

Murderers worked in the corners of fighters and Nick the Greek, the gambler, recited poetry in the booths of Dave's Blue Room.

It was Ziegfeld's time on Broadway, Georgie White's time, Earl Carroll's time, and Sammy Shipman, the playwright, lonely and searching for companionship, drank coffee in Texas Guinan's joint and paid the cover charge and encouraged a young journalist who still lives in an apartment that looks down on Times Square.

First Meeting

I originally met Helen Morgan in the Dizzy Club, which was a speakeasy in the 50's.

The joint had a three-handed combination of Hawaiians who played guitars.

Such as Harry Sobol, the press agent, and I sat at the bar and nursed our short beers, waiting for the free entertainment.

In one night we caught Ann Pennington, Harry Richman and Miss Morgan doing their turns after they had performed for money in cafe and theatre.

I covered the raid on the Morgan club.

The prohibition agents ripped down the drapes and used axes to demolish the furniture, but they hesitated in this vandalism because the photographers were late.

Al Willard, a cameraman, sprinkled flashpowder on a flashpan and it exploded.

The fire singed his eyebrows and we thought he was blind.

But Harry Archer, a physician, who rolled on all two-alarm fires, was awakened and saved his sight.

I was in the stationhouse when they brought Helen Morgan in and the reporters were embarrassed because she was a beautiful woman, with a grace few have.

The lieutenant on the desk was apologetic when he booked her because this was a woman with the majesty of the heart-broken who appeared to preserve the illusion of the waif, as if age didn't matter or circumstances.

Good Tip

On an evening years ago I was drinking at the bar of Frankie and Johnny's on 45th st., when Miss Morgan came in alone.

She wore a mink coat over rehearsal slacks and explained she had dropped by for a fast one during a break in the routine.

It flattered a reporter not yet 20 that she recognized him and he bought her a drink.

When it came time for the second round, Miss Morgan, who was then a star, whispered to me to take my money off the bar.

"I'LL SING THEM A COUPLE OF SONGS," SHE EXPLAINED. "THEY'LL START BUYING."

There was no piano in that place, but the tiny voice didn't need one. I can't tell you now many songs she whispered in that private concert for those at the little bar, but the guys there bought a lot of booze.

"What did I tell you," Miss Morgan said as if I doubted the persuasion of her talent. "A kid like you shouldn't be throwing his money away in saloons."

So many times I've heard her in a lot of towns.

But this was the concert I cherish and all the sorrow of the city was in her voice, all the furnished-room loneliness, all the laments ever sung by a loser.

Extraneous

Only Judy Garland in my lifetime could make me believe that popular songs were extraneous expressions, told suddenly without preparation.

There was another night in a cafe in Detroit when Miss Morgan forgot the lyrics and sat on the piano, stricken with a sudden amnesia.

They put the lights out and a comedian was in her place telling jokes when she should have been singing.

"This," said the owner, "is the greatest dame in the world. I don't care what she does. It's OK with me."

It was on that trip that some baseball journalists were drinking in her suite in the Book-Cadillac Hotel. I ordered a brandy and soda.

"That soda," said Miss Morgan, "is no good for you. You drink it straight, or not at all. I'm not going to let you poison yourself at my party."

This was a time when Owney Madden owned a piece of most of the night-clubs where Helen Morgan worked.

On the day he was paroled from Sing Sing I made the rounds with him. We went to the places that made him rich.

"I hate these joints," Madden said. "I never go to them."

"Why?" I asked.

"You take a fresh punk looking to make a reputation," explained Madden. "They take a look at me and challenge me. No matter what happens, I'm in trouble."

I covered the kidnapping of Big Frenchy by Vincent Coll.

He was Madden's partner and a man who is now the president of the bank delivered the ransom.

I REMEMBER WHAT COLL SAID TO BIG FRENCHY WHEN HE BLOCKED HIS CAR OFF ON A SIDE STREET. "GET OUT, GEORGE," COLL SAID. "WE WANT TO BORROW YOU FOR A WHILE."

The television critics were assigned to report the show the other night.

It's not my function to describe it, but there was a chorus girl in a Ziegfeld show who said it all about Helen Morgan.

"She's a saint," the kid said.

They should have engraved that on her tombstone.

Radioactive Flies Will Test Insecticide

Chronicle Correspondent

LINCOLN, Neb.

THAT INSECT WITH THE PRODIGIOUS BUILT-IN BUZZER—THE HORSE FLY—HAS ENTERED THE ERA OF THE ATOM.

Having survived the demise of the horse, the horse fly is going to be made radioactive to further the interests of science.

There are still plenty of horse flies (they are now called stable flies since few horses remain on midwestern farms) and the University of Nebraska Department of Agriculture plans to release thousands of the radioactive insects at selected sites this summer.

They will be used in studying the flight habits of blood-sucking insects, according to Calvin Jones, Federal Department of Agriculture Entomologist at the University's college of agriculture

"We hope to determine whether flies are capable of migrating from one farm to another" he explained.

"We also want to know if they can migrate from their breeding grounds to livestock if the breeding ground is any distance from the barnyard of feedlot."

The study will be based on the use of tracer elements or radioactive isotopes. The flies will be "tagged" by giving them food containing small amounts of radioactive material.

"As soon as the flies absorb some of the material they can be detected with a geiger counter throughout their life span," said Jones.

The "tagged" flies also will be used to test the effectiveness of insecticides.

Stable flies, about three times the size of house flies, are about three times harder to kill, too.

"Stable flies are harder to kill, their resting habits change with the wind, temperature, humidity and light, and their breeding habits differ from house flies," Jones explained.

It is felt that the release of radioactive flies at intervals after insecticides are applied to barns will aid the investigation of the effectiveness of new chemicals in controlling the insects.

MANY-SIDED IMPROVEMENT

WITHIN a short span of five years—started in October, 1952,—Community Development in India has grown into a mighty movement for the revitalisation of Indian villages.

Today the programme covers more than one-fifth of the total rural population and, in the course of the Second Plan period, will reach every single village in the country.

The achievements of the programme spread over many fields from the development of co-operatives and cottage industries to building of houses, roads, health and welfare centres. On a rough estimate, more than 70,000 new schools and adult education centres have been built and nearly 50,000 miles of new roads constructed in the rural areas since the beginning of this programme.

The first picture shows a paddy field in the South.

The Japanese method of cultivating paddy, occupies important place in the National Extension Service programme.

The second picture shows the Advisory Council of a National Extension Block in western U.P. in session.

Third photo shows a newly-built link road in a Community Development village near Delhi.

The next picture takes us inside a Health Centre in a Community Development village in Mysore.

The last photo shows children in a village school in U.P.

Hungary Steps Up Collectives

Chronicle Correspondent

VIENNA.

Nine hundred and thirty-nine new kolkhozes were founded in Hungary since the beginning of the year, Budapest newspaper "Nepszabadsag" reported.

The new kolkhozes increased the area of collectivised farms by approximately 132,000 hectares.

MILLION A YEAR RELIEF FOR OLD SCREEN STARS

By Lee Belser

HOLLYWOOD.

HOLLYWOOD MAY BE THE FILM CAPITAL OF THE WORLD BUT IT'S REAL "HEART" IS TO BE FOUND ON A 55-ACRE WOODLAND AREA IN THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY WHERE 40 ROOMY COTTAGES HOUSE SOME OF MOVIETOWN'S MOST POIGNANT MEMORIES.

It is the retirement home of the Motion Picture Relief Fund, known in the vernacular as "The Old Actor's Home."

Here is where Theda Bara, famous silent film star, breathed her last, where one-time matinee idol Mitchell Lewis spent his declining years and where pioneer producer William Seelig, the Cecil B. De Mille of his day, bade farewell to his once glittering world.

The home, which also has a 40-bed hospital, complete with physiotherapy department, pharmacy and x-ray facilities, is subsidised by numerous film greats.

Relief Work

The home has received outright endowments from Jack Benny, Billie Burke, Edward Arnold, James Cagney, Claudette Colbert, Cary Grant, Mary Pickford, Edward G. Robinson, Robert Taylor and others.

According to records, $695,343 was spent on relief alone to motion picture workers during 1955, an average of 530 families received monthly aid and 713 persons received medical care that year.

AND MORE THAN $1,000,000 HAS BEEN SPENT BY THE FUND EACH YEAR SINCE 1951—ON THE NEEDY, THE SICK AND THE AGED.

Probably the man who worked the hardest for this famous fund is the late Jean Hersholt who served for 18 consecutive years as its president and guiding light.

SUNDAY GEM

The world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to these who feel.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

NEW AUDITORIUM WILL HELP CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN CITY

THE AIR - CONDITIONED AUDITORIUM OPENED RECENTLY BY THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE AT THEIR PREMISES ON QUEENS ROAD WILL SATISFY AN URGENT NEED IN THE CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF OUR CITY.

In a place where climatic conditions necessitate air-conditioning for nearly nine months of the year, this luxurious and cool auditorium will undoubtedly be in demand for those desirous of sponsoring cultural programmes.

As Mr. William Turner, U.S. Consul-General in Bombay, observed the auditorium belonged to the people of Bombay, to be utilised for any cultural pursuits —art, music, lectures, film shows — so long as it conformed to the aims of fostering international understanding and goodwill.

The U.S.I.S. has been rendering excellent service to the people of Bombay and has played an important role in the spread, and exchange of art and culture.

The opening of this auditorium is one more step in the direction of encouraging and facilitating cultural activities, for which the director and management of the U.S.I.S. have earned our grateful appreciation.

New Venture

WITH the increasing emphasis on the varied aspects of international goodwill, co-operation and harmony, the public in India and abroad is daily becoming conscious of the need for more contacts through official and non-official agencies.

The International Club of Bombay, under the dynamic presidentship of Mr. S. K. Patil, provides a natural platform for bringing people from different lands together.

Distinguished foreign visitors are also invited from time to time, and National Days of different countries are celebrated periodically.

To further consolidate its activities in the international field, the International Club is shortly to sponsor a monthly magazine relating to different subjects like art, industry, national development programmes, tourism, trade and commerce.

Like every worthwhile cause this new venture can do its bit only by securing the enthusiastic co-operation of the public both at home and abroad, and select articles and advertisements from consulates and foreign representatives, and private and public concerns would be welcome.

Assisting in the functioning of the magazine in his usual efficient manner is the Club's able vice-president, Mr. H. H. Ismail, while performing the task of honorary editor is Mrs. Bhadra Desai.

★

LEAVING today for Delhi where he takes up the oppointment of Chief Engineer Union Ministry of Communications, is Mr. P. M. Agerwala who for the past five years has been the very successful and popular General Manager of Telephones, Bombay.

Mr. Agerwala will be long remembered for the many valuable services he rendered to our city in connection with this utmost essential commodity—the telephone.

MANY NOVEL FEATURES WERE INTRODUCED SUCH AS THE SPECIAL DIRECTORY, THE ASSISTANCE, INFORMATION AND TIME SERVICES, WHILE THE PROMPT AND EFFICIENT HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS COULD NOT BUT EARN THE SUBSCRIBER'S GRATITUDE.

Mr. Agerwala was a man noted for his extreme courtesy, modesty and helpfulness.

Ever ready to be of assistance, he was "approachable" to one and all, and no one who met him with some genuine complaint came away without his assurance of a redress.

His motto was always to be of service, and he was the fitting recepient of the Vocational Service Award presented to him by the Rotary Club of Bombay.

Dietmar Dinner

A variety of music ranging from German and Austrian folk songs to the works of Mozart and Mendelson was the highlight of the evening we spent at "Sans Souci," at the residence of the German Consul-General, Dr. Heilmuth Dietmar.

Dinner was taken on the broad verandah, whereafter the guests moved into the cosily-furnished drawing room on one side of which stood the grand Bosendorfer.

The two talented pianists who were present were certainly given full encouragement to exhibit their talents, and Zenobia Vakil and Dr. Ungeurer played in such a manner that time was a forgotten factor!

Everyone may not be able to run their hands on the key board but most people can "open up the bellows," proof of which was given by the lusty chorus that joined up in whatever key the pianists decided to stray into.

Fourth July

THE ballroom of the Taj Mahal Hotel was the scene of a very large and cosmopolitan reception given jointly by the American Consul-General and the President of the American Association of Western India to celebrate the American Independence Day.

The buzz of voices competed strongly with the background music, except when the Indian and U.S. Anthems were played after the toasts to the Presidents of India and America had been raised by Mr. William Turner and Mr. Y. B. Chavan.

This big reception provided a very good opportunity for people of all communities to meet and greet one another, and when such a large majority of Americans are present, can the atmosphere be anything but congenial and friendly?

'Glamour Gala'

WHENEVER a gala evening is organised and directed by Mr. John E. Norman—and there have been many such evenings of late—one may rest assured of spending an enjoyable time.

The last of the series of functions organised by the manufacturers of Afghan Snow, the House of Patanvala, was a spotlight on "Kiss of Fire" lipstick, the manufacturers of which were once again the sponsors.

Non-stop music for dancing was provided by Micky Correa and his band with crooner Karin, and Cyril Sequeira and his Modernairs with vocalists Noreen and Laz, while doing the job of M.C. was Peter Cross.

There is no dearth of song and dance talent in our city, and it was a treat to watch chubby Stanley Mussailoff doing his antics with Dingo, the Intelligent Ass, including a Rock 'n' Roll demonstration.

THEREAFTER IT WAS THE TURN OF YVONNE CHAMBERS TO TAKE THE FLOOR DRESSED IN A SARONG AND PERFORM THE DANCE OF A TEMPTRESS WHO SETS HER CAP AT THE SPHINX-FACED MUSSAILOFF.

To emphasise the lipstick angle, the walls of the Taj ballroom were splashed with many pairs of prettily-painted lips that seemed to smile at the several hundred diners.

Funny Face

IN the course of the evening Rita Rahimtoola teamed up with bearded Sorab Mody to compare and present a fashion parade by a handpicked cast of young ladies as representing a few fashion stills from the film "Funny Face" which had inspired the item.

Among those who participated in the Manncquin Parade were glamorous Loren Fredricks in a clinging gown of pink brocade, Aurelia Thorpe, in a becoming black and white ensemble, and Karin Wiele as a demure bride in a lacy attire.

Prizes there were in plenty, ranging from a Rs. 20,000 worth Insurance Policy and a gold wrist watch, to gowns and footwear.

Mr. Norman has another show up his sleeve during August which promises to be again packed with gals, glamour and gaiety.

AT THE TOURIST CLUB

Seen at a recent function organised by the Tourist Club are Mr. Bhagia, film star Raj Kapoor, Mr. I. A. Makani, Miss Shivdasani, and Prince Inderjit Singh of Patiala.

American Exhibit At Poznan Takes Poles By Surprise

POZNAN.

A worker in baggy pants, two soldiers a priest and a tired, elderly woman stared into a pink American bathroom recently in Poznan.

Their picture strikingly told of the difference between their Communist homes, even their dreamed-of homes, and this, the average, dol. 25,000 home of a skilled American worker.

Their awe was understandable.

Compared to the Polish home where I was staying, the American, three betdrooms, rambler type house on display at the International Trade Fair is more than a dream to the people of Poznan.

Only a year ago, these workers rioted for "bread and freedom." they sum up their dream in this phrase, "a better life and perhaps a little luxury."

UNIMAGINABLE

A "better life" means a life where you have to hold only one job to earn enough to eat, and where you can get decent housing.

Luxury means perhaps a bicycle, a camera or at best a motorbicycle.

The Polish family with whom I stayed is well paid by Polish standards, but two entire families plus myself lived in three rooms—not three bedrooms but just three rooms.

I slept on a couch in the living room.

The bathroom and kitchen were unbelievable.

The bathroom has no basin.

The toilet does not flush.

The kitchen is a closet-sized room off one bedroom.

All adults work on different shifts, so someone is always trying to sleep.

Children play in the courtyard still filled with bricks and the filth of the last war.

In contrast, one young woman pointed at the nursery of the American exhibit house and asked, "What is that?" Others crowding past echoed her question.

THE NURSERY

She was told, "it's the 'niemowlecy,'"—literally, "the inarticulate baby' room.

"Oh, how beautiful!" she said. "How adorable!"

ANOTHER WOMAN, OLD-LOOKING AT FORTY, SPOKE IN MORE PRACTICAL TERMS. "WITH A NURSERY AND A KITCHEN LIKE THESE," SHE SAID, "WE'D HAVE MORE TIME FOR OUR CHILDREN."

Hundreds of thousands of these people have passed through the exhibit each day during the International Trade Fair.

They gaze with wonder at the fully-furnished home with its bedrooms, living room, dining alcove, kitchen with washing machine, den and heating and air conditioning unit, and such gadgets as toaster and television set.

They ask two major questions: How much does the house cost! How long must a man work to earn it? They are amazed at the answers: About dol. 25,000. and a skilled worker in the U.S.A. could pay for the house in ten years while living in it.

RENT IS CHEAP

A Pole on an average worker's salary must work two weeks just to pay for one pair of poor quality shoes.

The American worker can buy a washing machine with the same amount of work.

The average Polish worker can have meat twice or three times a week, but milk is for children only.

Breakfast is bread, butter and "ersatz" coffee or tea.

Lunch is vegetable soup plus potatoes and meat or an egg. Supper is left-overs.

On that, the worker must hold two full jobs, six days a week, to survive.

By Katharine Clark

What ten years of Communism has brought the people of Poland has been boldly illustrated in Poznan at the International Trade Fair.

One of the prize exhibits is an average American home. Katharine Clark, who covered the Poznan riots a year ago and returned to that city for the Trade Fair, lived with a Polish family.

And here she contrasts the American and Polish ways of life and tells how the Poles reacted to the American exhibit.

Only rent is cheap. The Pole pays but two days labour for his controlled economy housing, which he contrasts to the American house.

A skilled worker, his wife and child and nurse—for the wife must work—live in one room I visited.

BLACK MARKET

It has a small kitchen with a gas ring for cooking. There is no running water. The only toilet in the building must be used by five families.

Since 1945, this family has bathed only at city-run public baths.

The child has never known a bath at home.

Of course, there are no such items as refrigerators, deep freezes, television sets, automobiles, central heating or the like.

The government allows a ton and a half of coal to heat the room in winter.

It costs eight days' labour.

BUT THE WORKER MUST BUY ANOTHER TON AND A HALF OF COAL IF HE WANTED TO KEEP FROM FREEZING BEFORE THE WINTER IS OVER—AND THIS HE MUST BUY ON THE BLACK MARKET.

If the husband holds two jobs and the wife one, the average Polish family will earn an income of about 3,000 zlotys a month.

Officially, four zlotys equal one dollar, but the more realistic, illegal rate goes up to a hundred to the dollar.

That means the family income is equal to from dol. 750 down to dol. 30 a month.

It is impossible to buy anything like American kitchen equipment.

OUT OF REACH

A new kitchen in a new workers' apartment had a coal range and cold water only.

A Polish-made washing machine that takes just one sheet and two pillowcases cost 4,000 zlotys.

Although Poland has television, I have seen television antenna on government buildings only.

The pole can buy an automobile, the "Warsaw," which resembles a low-priced American auto of the mid-1930's.

But it costs 80,000 zlotys, which is way out of reach of the average family.

Poles have no refrigeration of any type in their homes. Electrical appliances are practically non-existent.

I spent 4,000 zlotys for a brand new electric midget fan for use at the Fair grounds, and it fell apart after two days.

He answered, "Yes, but the housing office would send two other families to join us."

Novel Device Finds Buried Avalanche Victims

INNSBRUCK.

A NEW instrument for finding buried avalanche victims, far superior to types now used, has recently been tested on the Austro-German border with surprising results.

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

The instrument can detect, without any deviation, a metal object measuring 50 millimetres in diameter by ten millimetres thick, buried under nine feet of snow.

Non-magnetic metal is not susceptible to the instrument.

The 26-pound device, developed by Dr. Forester, of Reutlingen, Germany, operates on magnetic fields.

It was improved upon by Herbert Stoellner, a Tyrolean physics student of the University of Innsbruck, who works during his spare time in an American-owned metal products factory at Reutte, Tyrol Province.

Stoellner increased the instrument's sensitivity by replacing the magnet used in the Forester instrument with a stronger and more permanent one.

The improvement enables the instrument's magnetic counter to indicate the vicinity of almost any metal object.

Right Metal

Veteran skiers and most tourists at ski resorts usually wear a medallion of "Ullr, Patron of Skiers."

It has been suggested that instead of wearing the medallion of Ullr, which is the size of a half-dollar and usually of non-magnetic material, it would be better for skiers to wear a simple, lightweight disc of magnetic barium-ferrite the same size.

This smaller magnetic disc could easily be detected by the new instrument.

The instrument has surpassed in tests the best Swiss and German instruments used last year at the Berliner Huette avalanche disaster in Tyrol.

Several methods have been used by rescue squads in avalanche disasters.

One is with the traditional "probing instruments."

With the probing pole, a searcher must stick it into the snow every square inch of the avalanche area feeling for buried bodies.

AN AVERAGE AVALANCHE FIELD MEASURES 27,556 SQUARE FEET. IT WOULD REQUIRE 20 MEN MORE THAN 24-HOURS WITH PROBING INSTRUMENTS TO COVER THE AREA.

Probing instruments reach a depth of six to nine feet.

Dogs Fail

Another method of searching for avalanche victims is the use of dogs.

If the temperatures are extremely low, the search dogs' sense of smell is retarded.

And even the best dogs can detect bodies only under shallow snow.

Infra-red rays used to detect buried bodies have also been tried.

But these too, are effective at only very shallow depths.

Auditory amplifiers have proved too weak to detect heart beats and breathing of victims buried in snow, since such sounds are barely audible.

Metal or mine detectors function only when metallic objects are large enough to reflect back.

If a victim is buried under nine feet of snow, he would require a metal plate of at least 576 square inches in order to be detected by a mine detector.

New Method

A more advanced idea in searching for avalanche victims with radio-active isotopes has been proposed.

It has been suggested that tiny isotopes could be fitted into shoes as nails or into the points of skis.

ONE-MILLI-CURIE OF RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES IN THE POINT OF A SKI WOULD BE ONLY ONE-TENTH OF THE ADMISSIBLE DOSE WHICH A PERSON WORKING WITH ISOTOPES MAY BE EXPOSED TO DURING A 48-HOUR WORKING WEEK.

This would be in accordance with the radio-active quantity which international radio-active study groups agree is not harmful to human health.

An instrument for detecting the isotopes buried under six to 15 feet of snow could be more effective if it penetrated the snow layer by several feet.

The idea of utilising isotopes in searching for avalanche victims, however, has not reached the practical testing stage primarily because of prohibitive expenses involved.

Queen Mother's Portrait

This picture of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, was made by Mr. Cecil Beaton in connection with her tour of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Queen wears a white laced gown embroidered with pearls, a diamond tiara and bracelet and a diamond and pearl necklace. On the ribbon of the order of the Garter, she wears miniatures of Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II, and the late King George VI.

"Space Travel Is Very Remote"

By David J. Oestreicher

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.

THE scientist who heads the Department of Space Medicine for the United States Air Force said today the prospect of "space travel is still very remote."

Dr. Hubertus Strughold, who was attending a conference of the International Mars Committee and the Astronomical Society of the Pacific in Flagstaff, declared that he was more concerned with what he termed "space equivalent flight" within the bounds of the earth's atmosphere.

★

Dr. Strughold explained that his work at Randolph Air Force base, San Antonio, Tex., is being concentrated on experiments in the higher atmosphere beyond 65,000 feet where what he described as "atmospheric space equivalent conditions already exist."

The noted biologist, who came from Germany to the U.S. in 1947 and is now a naturalised citizen, detailed a series of "functional borders" which scientists are piercing.

"For all practical purposes, however," Dr. Strughold said, "man is in space when he soars above the 120-mile level," and added, "this is nearby space."

He continued:

Dr. Strughold explained that the aerodynamic function or the mechanical border is reached at an altitude of 120 to 140 miles.

"Above the aerodynamic border, artificial satellites can spin around the earth in an orbit without any mechanical hindrance or drag by the atmosphere," Dr. Strughold said. He added:

"The next step after this unmanned satellite phase will be manned satellites.

"Following that step, depending on the rapidity and success of engineering developments, would be moon operations, then planetary operations or what might be called interplanetary space travel."

HAIRCUT IN ROME IS HAIR-RAISING AFFAIR

ROME.

A HAIRCUT IN ROME IS A HAIR-RAISING AFFAIR IT BEGINS WITH SHOUTS OF HELLO HEARD ACROSS THE STREET. LIKE A CHORUS OF CHOIR BOYS, EVERY BARBER SMILES WITH HEAVENLY BEATITUDE.

They bow in reverence and wave you to your chair with a grandiose sweep of their scissors.

A man suddenly springs from nowhere to disarm you of your coat and hat.

He's back shining your shoes before you can say "Sir." The barber has swept his apron over your shoulders and the manicurist is already holding your hand.

You, sir, are surrounded. You have arrived in Rome.

First, no work is done by the barber.

We must discuss your haircut. Sometimes, this discourse involves two barbers. Sometimes, six.

They mold your face with their hands. They have concluded your left eye droops an eighth of an inch You must have that eye-brow raised.

They must know what nationality you are. English No. German? No. American? Yes.

North or south, they ask. It makes a difference for your haircut!

By John J. Cassesly

At this point, a chill curls up your spine.

The manicurist just put your right hand in a basin of cold water.

You grin "Grazie" (thank you).

The great decision has been made.

You are going to get a normal Italian haircut.

You are the type.

The scissors start to sing.

Your barber and manicurist resume their philosophical dissertation on love. They have agreed, you learn, that the previous customer knew nothing on the subject. He was British!

You are, from time to time, urged to contribute.

You must confess, however, that you have married only once. And once was enough at that remark, the entire shop is in an uproar. You descover everyone has been listening to the conversation.

No Politics

Italian barbers rarely, if ever, talk politics.

It's considered ill-mannered.

There are more important philosophical questions such as "whither and whether comes Gina Lollobrigida's baby?" Now that, sir, is worthy of a man's mind.

You suddenly discover the hair-cutting is over.

"But you have clipped no hair from the sides of my head?" you ask.

That, kind customer, is the fatal fall.

The barber's thoughts course:

"WHAT KIND OF A BARBARIAN HAVE WE HERE? I DON'T WORK ON CONVICTS. I CUT THE HAIR OF GENTLEMEN. OH, THESE BARBARIANS! THESE AMERI-

Economist Wants Pruning Of Second Plan

DURING the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan, the total outlay might amount to Rs. 1,600 crores, according to official estimates.

By PROF. B. R. SHENOY

This represents about 75 per cent of the average contemplated expenditure of the two years.

At the same time, we are told that the Government is going to stick to the Plan, whatever may be the difficulties.

If the determination holds true, then the capital part of the budget will be much larger than what it is today.

But it is not possible to implement the plan in full.

We just do not possess the necessary resources — both domestic and foreign.

It is also not practical to try to implement the Public Sector part of the Plan by drawing upon the potential resources of the Private Sector, because virtually the entire overall gap in plan resources is located in the Public Sector.

'Not Practical'

That being the case, even if we are to draw upon all the investment of the Private Sector, there would still be a gap of about Rs. 2,500 crores.

Private Sector's investment is Rs. 2400 crores.

To implement the Public Sector part of the Plan, we have to draw upon all the resources of the Private Sector.

This is not practical finance, if we are to apply the democratic techniques of taxation, loan and small savings.

It is important always to keep before our mind the fundamental principle that economic development is a function of invested savings.

The only difference between planning in a democracy and planning under Communism and other totalitarian regimes is that in the latter savings are made to order, as it were, through the control which the planners have over the consumption of the community.

By pressing down consumption sufficiently, not through democratic methods but by running a steamroller overhead, it is possible to increase tht rate of saving to match the rate of investment.

In democracies that is not possible.

In democracies, consumption is left to the free choice of individuals and consequently savings increase but slowly.

What about our rate of savings?

In the U.S.A. in 1950 the rate of savings was 15 per cent of the national income and the total volume of savings in U.S.A. was Rs. 17.136 crores.

It is nearly double the total Indian national income, that year

Our savings were Rs. 572 crores.

This is the basis material on which to build the Plan, because rate of savings has a direct effect upon the rate of expansion of the Indian economy.

Until recently we had great faith in deficit financing.

After two and a half years of discussion of the subject, and a rise in prices by 27 per cent (by 91 point to 433) in 20 months, we have at least discovered the limitations of deficit financing as a means to economic development.

New Imports

Has the heavy impost of the current year contributed to revenue surpluses and how much?

The budget receipts during the current year from the new impost of last May is about Rs. 73 crores.

The whole of this does not go into Plan finance. How much of it goes? Only Rs. 40 crores. What about the balance?

THE BALANCE WOULD BE EATEN UP IN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR PLAN FINANCE.

Can taxation save the Plan?

Taxation has saved the Plan during the current year to the extent of Rs. 40 crores.

Taxation does not add to the savings of the community.

Hard Job

To implement the Public Sector by drawing on the resources of the Private Sector, as much as Rs 2,500 crores are to be raised.

The implication of this is that the Private Sector investment will take a holiday for five years; the investment activity in the Private Sector will be restricted to maintenance of capital with provision for depreciation only. No expansion. This to my mind is not a practicable proposition.

Collecting Rs. 2,500 crores through taxation, loans and small savings is not a democratically feasible proposition.

The affort involved is considerable because in a community where the masses of people live on the margin of subsistence the scope for a steamroller reduction in consumption is narrowly limited.

In the last budget speech, the Finance Minister observed that those who regard the Plan as too ambitious should have a good look at the level of living of the bulk of our people.

None can dispute the importance and urgency of lifting up the living standard of the Indian people.

But an inflationary expansion of money incomes through over-investment is not the best method of achieving it.

Over-investment, as post-war experience has shown again and again, is the root cause of many economic ills.

The world outside is progressing in the direction of freedom from exchange restrictions and self-sufficiency.

In the case of India there is no progress at all in that direction.

The Finance Minister emphasised the importance of raising the level of living of the people.

It is precisely in the interest of maximum economic development that speedy solution of the problem of Indian poverty is essential.

It is precisely in this interest, it is necessary to prune the Plan.—**From a talk to Forum of Free Enterprise.**

Whatever we wish to do in the field of economics — planning, good living, organisation of a socialistic pattern of society — all that has got to be done within that per capita income.

At any given moment savings are a given quantity.

They are not capable of being increased by methods which are open to totalitarian planners.

THAT IS WHY IN A DEMOCRACY, PLANNING HAS FIRST TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE AVAILABLE SAVINGS. IN A TOTALITARIAN ECONOMY, PLANNERS FIRST DECIDE HOW MUCH TO INVEST AND THEN PROCEED TO GATHER THE NECESSARY SAVINGS.

We in a democracy have got to do the opposite.

We have first to assess how much savings are available and then adjust our investment accordingly.

Many of the difficulties of Plan finance are traceable to an inadequate appreciation of the fundamental unalterable doctrine that economic development is the function of invested savings.

In an underdeveloped economy like ours, the volume of savings is small for two reasons.

First, low per capita income; second, the low rate of saving.

Poor Savings

Let me illustrate this by figures.

The per capita income in the U.S.A. is Rs. 775 per month in the U.K. Rs. 413 per month, while in India at the close of the First Plan, it stood at 23.42 per month.

Recording Of Ragas In U. S.

COMMERCIAL phonograph recordings of ragas played on the sitar and tabla by two Indian scholars are now on sale in the United States.

The recordings are on two sides of a long-playing 12-inch disc recently issued by Westminster, American record company in a high-fidelity rendition called "Music of India."

The sitar is played by D. Gaurang Yodh, physicist at the University of Chicago and Stanford University, Stanford, California, who recently returned to Bombay after seven years of study and research in the United States.

Playing the tabla for the recordings is Dinesh Patel, student of food technology at the University of California at Davis, California, where he is still studying.

Although both men are from Bombay, they first met in California in 1954 through the programme of exotic music which was being presented weekly over Radio Station KPFA, which specialises in classical music.

The programme was a regular feature presented by Henry Jacobs, whose hobby and speciality for years has been the study and recording of high-fidelity foreign music.

Britain's Big Bid For Becoming Atomic Sea Power

LONDON. CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

THE British Government has mobilised key groups of scientists, naval experts and private industrial concerns for a "crash programme" to swiftly convert Britain to an atomic sea power.

Little is publicly said about this significant and important drive.

Publicity is directed towards the billion sterling plan to build some nineteen atomic power stations producing 6,000 megawatts of electricity by 1965.

The British do not seem to be terribly concerned that the United States has atomic submarines operating and that Soviet Russia is rushing an atomic-powered ice-breaker to completion.

There appears to be almost bland confidence that British atomic submarines and merchant vessels, when they make their debut, will be better, more advanced and more economical than all others in the world.

The way the British look at the nuclear marine propulsion picture there is not one race but two.

There is the race for the first nuclear-powered ship and the race for the first nuclear-powered ship to be competitive. the first nuclear-powered ship to be competitive.

Britain has no chance of winning the first race and is not really interested in winning it.

Long before Britain's first ship is completed the United States is expected to have a 12,000-ton passenger-cargo liner operating and Russia a 20,000-ton icebreaker.

But neither of these ships will be competitive in the accepted sense.

The American ship is regarded more as a political than an economic venture and its pressurised water reactor—similar to that in the American submarine Nautilus—is a type not believed in Britain to hold the prospect of ever being developed commercially.

NEXT RACE

Britain is going all out to snatch the lead and the prize in the second race.

A series of projects on atomic-powered submarines and service ships and on atomic-powered merchant vessels are being pushed forward.

Simultaneously research teams and co-ordinating committees are forging ahead daily with their work.

Early this year a senior engineering officer, Rear-Admiral G. A. M. Wilson, was appointed to take over full responsibility in the Admiralty for nuclear propulsion.

Admiral Wilson is generally directing the work of the naval section of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, where a project team is working on the first British marine nuclear power plant for installation in a submarine.

'SUB' PLAN

Plans for the construction of an atomic submarine, the "Dreadnought," have been officially announced.

The Admiralty also is interested in the use of nuclear power in merchant ships and feasibility studies have long been under way in the depart ment of the engineer-in-chief.

A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the Civil Lord of the Admiralty bringing together all interests concerned — engineering, shipbuilding, shipping, and the Admiralty—to tackle the problem of applying nuclear power to merchant ships.

Britain also is seeing to it that her shipbuilders will not be behind at the point when international shipping companies begin to put out inquiries for nuclear-powered ships.

It is known that plans are in hand for designing atomic-powered tankers at Cammell Laird's shipbuilding yard at Birkenhead. Scientific investigation is already well under way and the company expects to be one of the first British shipbuilders to compete in the project for Britain's first atomic-powered merchant vessel.

Britain's first nuclear-powered merchant ship is almost certain to be a very large oil tanker, of about 80,000 deadweight tons.

A-TANKERS

As a result of recent developments it now seems feasible that an 80,000-ton tanker, costing between 10 and 12 million pounds, could be ready for service within five years.

'ROBIN HOOD' BANKER OF FAEROES DEFIES DENMARK

THORSHAVN, Faeroe Islands.

THE DANISH GOVERNMENT IS TRYING ITS BEST TO CURB THE "ROBIN HOOD" BANKER OF THE FAEROE ISLANDS, BUT THE ISLANDERS HAVE REACTED BY ELECTING HIM TO THE COPENHAGEN PARLIAMENT.

By JOHN EYRE HANLIN

Thorstein Petersen, a plumpish lawyer as well as a banker, represents more than a "gross challenge to Denmark," as one Danish paper has phrased it.

Petersen's unremitting nationalism has driven him into cozy corner with the Russians, who maintain a constant sea vigil around these islands guarding the approaches to the Baltic Sea, 280 miles south of Iceland and only 190 miles northwest of the British-owned Shetland Islands.

In an interview, Petersen showed that he was embittered by his conviction for bank fraud, as well as by his long effort to achieve independence for the Faeroese.

After seven years of warfare against Denmark, which controls the islands, he admitted that his ideas on independence are "stronger than my party's—the Folkeflokken.

Thus he is forced to minimise the Russian "occupation" and the dangers of an internal Communist takeover.

Petersen, for instance, said that the Russians keep only "about 50 ships" off the Faeroes in the strangest manoeuvring of the cold war.

More moderate Faeroese have counted several hundred Soviet vessels taking part in the silent vigil which represents as effective control as would outright occupation.

It is only the retaliatory power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation which saves the 17 islands from an immediate take-over, some islanders concede.

★

Moreover, Communists on the islands, calling themselves "leftists," are in touch with the Soviet fleet—which they claim is merely "herring fishing."

As leader and symbol of nationalism in this little-known, red-hot trouble spot, Petersen has fought with cash as well as cleverness for the independent-minded, Nordic Faeroese who never entered World War II but suffered most casualties of any nation on a percentage basis.

Forty per cent of the islanders' fishing fleet went to the bottom as the Faeroese supplied 90 per cent of the fish the British received during the war's most critical period.

After the war, the Faeroese were forgotten, and Petersen, as a bank director, decided to do something about it, Danish law notwithstanding.

He loaned money to all comers, to rebuild the fishing fleet.

"But you know the fishing fleet," he told this reporter. "They are as risky a business as you'll find. Not only that, the Korean War came along and ruined us a second time, driving the price for ships and equipment sky-high. The bank lost money"

The case was taken to court in 1950 and the conviction is being reviewed by the Danish Supreme Court in Copenhagen.

But now it looks like Petersen will have to go to jail.

The islanders have reacted summarily, by electing Petersen to the Copenhagen Parliament.

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"As far as I am concerned," he said, "I am a member of the Danish Parliament to see that we don't have any future members."

Petersens have represented the Faeroes in Copenhagen almost since the advent of the Danish parliamentary system in 1847.

Petersen was in America for a year during the height of the war.

With their fishing trade all but destroyed the Faeroes sent him to New York to drum up business.

AT THE TIME, ALTHOUGH OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH THE FAEROES WERE MORE OR LESS INDEPENDENT. THEY FLEW THEIR OWN FLAG AND STILL DO ON MANY OF THEIR OWN SHIPS

"If we were independent," Petersen insists, "we could get help from other nations besides Denmark."

In September, 1955, nationalist feelings reached such heights that the Danes, who control the islands, had to move into the town of Klaksvig to restore peace and order.

The ringleader of the riots, the harbourmaster of Klaksvig, was sentenced to 18 months in jail, and 29 other islanders were given prison sentences ranging from one to six months. The islands have only one prison and its capacity is four.

The Danes housed some of the prisoners temporarily on a mail boat.

But the Faeroese are stubborn.

Shortly after the trial, a house in which the Danish police were quartered was blown up.

Two Soviet destroyers and a supply tanker passed through the Suez Canal recently. They were the first Russian warships to do so since the Canal was re-opened in April. It was stated that the ships were en route to Vladivostock from Sevastopol.

BLINDNESS THREATENS THOUSANDS IN U. S.

NEW YORK.

FOR THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS THIS YEAR BLINDNESS WAS THE PRICE OF A LONGER LIFESPAN. CHIEFLY AS A RESULT OF DISEASES WHICH STRIKE AT OUR SENIOR CITIZENS, 1956 WILL SET A TRAGIC RECORD IN THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO WENT BLIND.

By William M. Rapp

Year-end studies by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the nation's largest nonprofit sight conservation agency, indicate that some 27,400 people will have lost their sight this year.

This figure tops last year's estimated peak of 27,000

Dr. Franklin M. Foote, Executive Director of the Society, believes that 42 percent of the 334,000 sightless people in the United States went blind from causes which appear directly related to age: Cataracts, glaucoma, diabetes and vascular diseases.

In 1956, Dr. Foote says, 53 percent of all new cases of blindness will be attributable to these four causes.

He cautions that these figures are not actual census counts, but represent totals which the specialists believe to be reliable.

A longer life has brought more and more Americans into the age where they are vulnerable to blinding diseases. Cataract, the clouding of the lens of the eye, is a leading cause of blindness in this country, accounting for 17 percent of all cases.

Most cataracts are of the "senile" variety — occurring in people 55 years of age and over.

SECOND DANGER

The second most dangerous eye disease is Glaucoma, almost exclusively an affliction of the middle aged and older. At a 'Sight Saving' conference in Chicago earlier this year, it was reported that 40,000 Americans had been blinded by this "sneak-thief of sight" and another 150,000 are partially blinded.

All in all eye specialists believe that at least one million Americans are victims of this disease. And half of them don't learn it until sight is gone.

The National Safety Council reported last year that drivers over 65 were involved in 6 percent of all fatal accidents in the United States.

There are, however, no accurate figures on what proportion of these crack-ups were caused by faulty eyesight.

Although science does not yet know the causes of cataract and glaucoma, 110 State and voluntary blindness prevention agencies in U. S. and Canada are co-operating in a wide attack on these eye diseases of the aging.

Their weapons in this campaign are scientific research, services to the newly blinded and public information aimed at saving sight.

Biblical Theme On Israeli Stamps

TEL AVIV.

PHILATELISTS FROM OVER 40 COUNTRIES ARE EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE IN AN INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION WHICH WILL BE HELD IN TEL AVIV IN SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR.

A special series of stamps will be issued to mark the occasion and while the designs for these stamps have not yet been selected, it is understood that they will add to the new theme which entered stamp designs since the establishment of Israel nine years ago—the Bible.

Numerous stamps with Biblical design have been issued already, of interest not only to philatelists but also to Biblical scholars who see in this a unique way of bringing the Bible to life.

One of the stamps depicts the story of the bearers of grapes who returned to the camp of Josnua after they had been sent to spy out the land at the end of the long and arduous trek through the desert.

Another shows the Shofar being blown—that ancient Ram's Horn instrument which was used to call men to battle in ancient times.

Some, used to mark special occasions, include the "conquest of the desert" theme, a rose on a desert background with the Biblican phrase "The Desert Shall Blossom As The Rose."

A particularly attractive stamp in the airmail series shows the "Lion's Rock" which guards the approach to the Maale Akrabim in the Negev.

THIS ROCK HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS THE "SELA' NEAR WHICH THE PATRIARCH AARON IS BURIED IN AN UNMARKED GRAVE.

The first stamp series issued in Israel nine years ago bore accurate pictures of various coins which were current in this country over 2,000 years ago.

Another series depicts the tribal emblems of the 12 tribes, which were evolved from allegorical descriptions of the sons of the Patriarch Jacob in Genesis 49.

Many other stamps show historical places in the country, the Sea of Galilee and other sites.

Before Israel's renascence in 1948, the stamps issued with Biblical motives were an exception rather than rule and while some Palestine stamps depicted Holy sites such as the Tomb of Rachel near Bethlehem, outside this country one of the few stamps issued with Biblical design is an Iraqi issue showing the Tower of Babel which, according to tradition was erected where Baghdad now stands as the capital of modern Iraq on the site of ancient Babylon.

Collectors Warned

BY EMIL ZUBRYN

MEXICO CITY.

TOURISTS who like to collect rare coins on their travels are warned to beware of Mexico, where an expert counterfeiter is flooding the market.

The Mexican Numismatic Society, in a warning to all collectors, has denounced a "new assembly line" for ancient Mexican coins, especially rare pieces.

The counterfeiters have not been discovered as yet, but there are indications that they are operating outside of this city, probably in Puebla.

"False old coins that have come upon the market recently," a society bulletin said, "are exceptionally well made and only very careful examination, backed by special knowledge, turns up these counterfeits.

Undoubtedly they are the work of an expert artisan who is thoroughly skilled in this type of work.

It has come to our attention that commemorative medals are also being falsified, and they, too, are very well made."

There is a 20 Peso gold coin with the likeness of Emperor Maximilian; another with eight shields and the face of Emperor Iturbide; one with eight shields and the emblem of the Republic — an eagle in profile and the date 1823.

All of these, worth anywhere from 100 dollars and up, are not the real MCCOY.

The counterfeiters are also turning out rare regional coins such as the 60 peso coin from Oaxaca.

There is no way of ascertaining the full scope of the racket, or the number of coins duplicated.

For example, the Maximilian 20 Peso gold piece bring at least 1,500 pesos (120 dollars).

The 1823, 8 shield twenty peso gold piece has a value of 3,500 Pesos (280 dollars) while the 60 Peso Oaxaca gold coin brings 5,000 Pesos (400 dollars). Silver coins are also counterfeited and sold for sums running anywhere from 50 dollars and up.

talking of BOOKS

Handbook Explains Tough Points In New Company Law

A HANDBOOK OF COMPANY LAW. By Ranjitlal H. Pandia. Published by Popular Book Depot, Bombay. Pages 287. Price Rs. 12-8.

IN DEALING WITH A CASE UNDER THE NEW COMPANIES ACT, HIS LORDSHIP, THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY IN DELIVERING JUDGMENT HAS REMARKED, "IT SEEMS TO US UNFORTUNATE THAT A LAW WHICH IS INTENDED TO HELP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPANIES IN OUR COUNTRY AND ALSO TO PUT DOWN ABUSES WHICH WERE NOTICED IN THE WORKING OF COMPANIES AND ESPECIALLY IN THE MANAGING AGENCY, WHICH IS PECULIAR TO OUR COUNTRY, SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN COUCHED IN CLEAR AND MORE PRECISE LANGUAGE."

Mr. R. M. Pandya, in the fourth edition of his book on Company Law, frankly admits that it would be "futile and erroneous to suggest that the present Companies Act is either as easy to comprehend or as simple to master, as the old Companies Act of 1913."

Mr. Pandia further points out that each section of the new Act in brimful of qualifications, restrictions, exceptions and counter-exceptions, which undoubtedly require a great deal of patient study and discerning understanding to comprehend.

TOUGH TASK

Any attempt, no matter with what success, at writing a commentary or even a "Handbook" on the New Companies Act, would, of necessity, present tremendous difficulties and would be a gigantic task, primarily because of the absence of "case law" on the subject, and the author, if he makes bold to expound his own proposition of law and suggest a particular interpretation to a section which permits more than one interpretation, runs the risk of being said in the course of time that he has written a book containing wrong exposition of law and full of propositions discarded by the courts, should it turn out that the courts, when concrete cases finally come before them, hold differently to what has been stated in the book.

The above remarks are not intended to suggest that an author dealing with a statute containing new and extra-ordinary provisions should fight shy of the inherent risk mentioned above and allow his book to be a mere reproduction of the various sections.

TOPIC-WISE

Mr. Pandia needs to be congratulated for having published his book on the new Companies Act.

It is sheer modesty on the part of Mr. Pandia to call a book containing 440 pages of commentary plus the text of the Companies Act a "Handbook."

An author writing on any legal enactment has the option of dealing with the subject section-wise or topic-wise and Mr Pandia in adopting the latter method has made his book extremely useful to students and professors of law and also to those concerned with Company matters.

Legal practitioners too would find this book fairly convenient when any particular point has to be looked up.

This book becomes interesting and useful from the very "introductory" part itself because Mr. Pandia draws our attention to the important changes made by the present Companies Act.

Not only this choice in selecting the 'changes' to be placed in this part is most sensible but it is most appropriate to find the relevant sections cited which introduce the respective changes.

THE CHANGES

Although it must be said in all fairness that most of the topics in the book have been dealt with competently and in a manner suitable to a "Handbook," it is disappointing to find that Mr. Pandia has merely analysed the various sections dealing with the difficult question of Directors and Managerial Remuneration.

There is a general discussion about managerial remuneration and also a brief historical survey.

Though Mr. Pandia commences this chapter on Managerial Remuneration by stating that one of the most important improvements effected by the present Act with regard to Company administration is the introduction of series of sections in the Act, accurately and rigorously defining remuneration payable to Directors, Managing Agents etc., Mr. Pandia does not give it the place of pride which this particular subject deserves.

One expected to find a little more detailed discussion on this particular topic and it would have been quite in place if some abstract problems had been given and the relevant sections applied to those problems.

NO DECISIONS

It is true, as noted above, that there could not have been decisions of our court or for that matter any other court, on this particular topic at the time when Mr. Pandia submitted his book to the Press and hence Mr. Pandia felt it wise to dispose of this topic only in ten pages.

Nevertheless, there should have been a fuller exposition of this particular part of the Act and the author should have made bold to lay down his own propositions.

The disappointment about this particular subject is greater when one compares the chapter dealing with this topic with other chapters where one finds fuller discussion of the various subjects dealt in them.

The subject of winding up has been neatly covered and this subject has been made palatable even to those who are unaccustomed to legal literature.

Here, too, there is a room for citing some more decided cases.

FINALLY, THE ADVICE GIVEN UNDER THE HEADING "WHAT EXISTING COMPANIES HAVE TO DO" WILL BE FOUND TO BE EXTREMELY USEFUL TO ALL THOSE WORRIED BY THIS IRRITATING AND TROUBLESOME ENACTMENT REVOLUTIONISING THE LAW RELATING TO COMPANIES.

Though more than a year has elapsed since the coming into operation of the Companies Act of 1956 yet there are many persons connected with company matters who do not know what precisely they are to do on this Act coming into operation.

To them the answer is Mr. Pandia's "Handbook on Company Law."

—S. C. C.

BOOKS FOR YOUR HOME
The Arabian Nights (Complete, unexpurgated Edition of Edward Lane. 4 Vols. in one. 1260 Pages). Rs. 35.00.
Mary Thomas Knitting Book, with 248 Illustrations. Rs. 9.37.
101 Ways To Improve Your Knitting, by Barbara Abbey. Published Price Rs. 8.25, at Rs. 2.50.
Law of Marriage & Divorce in India, by N. H. Jhabvala. Rs. 3.37
Selected Novels of G. Bernard Shaw. Rs. 9.87.
TARAPOREVALA'S
"Treasure House of Books,"
210, Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay 1.

Jack Davis, 17, of Lansing, Michigan, is the only teen-age member on the state's advisory council on education. He is shown here conferring with Governor Mennan Williams on an educational problem. Last year, Jack attended the White House conference on education and was the youngest official delegate.

Renaissance Booms In Rajasthan

Chronicle Correspondent

JAIPUR.

OVER 10,000 RARE MANUSCRIPTS IN SANSKRIT, PRAKRIT, APABHRANSA, HINDI AND VARIOUS RAJASTHANI DIALECTS, HAVE BEEN COLLECTED FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE STATE BY THE RAJASTHAN ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, JAIPUR.

Founded over seven years ago by the State Government and reorganised a year back, the Institute has been engaged in research and publication of old manuscripts, under the directorship of Oriental research scholar Muni Jin Vijayaji of Vidya Bhawan, Bombay.

Though a considerable portion of this huge mass of literature has either been damaged owing to the inclemencies of weather and incessant Muslim attacks upon Rajasthan or sold to foreigners, a good number of them are still adoring the dark cells of Pustak-Bhandars of various places of Rajasthan, viz., Aghat, Bhinnmal, Sirohi, Ranthambore, Amber, Naraina, Sanganer, Kisangarh and Ajmer.

A large number of these manuscripts has gone to foreign countries.

Even today a good trade in old manuscripts is being carried on by several persons in the State with huge profits.

The Institute has acquired many rare manuscripts.

The original copy of the first written history of Rajasthan, 'KHYAT' by Munhnot Nenshi of Jodhpur has been acquired by the Institute for its library.

About 500 year-old copies of some of the Parvas of the Mahabharat are also among the precious contents of this collection.

Manuscripts of the famous Jain saint - scholar - scientist, Heerkalash in Rajasthani, Sanskrit and Prakrit, in his own hand, are other pieces of importance.

Similarly revised and beautifully written copies of several famous works in Sanskrit have also been acquired by the Institute.

The Institute has started a series "The Rajasthan Puratata Granthamala" for publishing manuscripts.

Some fifty manuscripts have been selected for this.

SEATO Pact Through Soviet Eye

"SEATO—an aggressive Bloc of Colonial Powers" by Y. Smirnov and V. Sofinsky published in Moscow.

THE value of the book is in its presentation to the reader of convincing factual material showing the aggressive nature of SEATO and the complete inconsistency of its aims and objectives with the United Nations Charter.

Against whom is this aggressive bloc primarily directed?

Neither the text of the "Collective Defence Treaty for South-East Asia" nor the so-called Pacific Charter offer a direct answer to this question.

However, the actual deeds of the participants of this pact unmask the camouflage put forward by SEATO diplomats.

As long as SEATO exists not a single independent Asian state may consider itself safe from foreign aggression and rude intervention into its internal affairs.

The authors make it clear that article II and IV of the Pact, dealing with joint action in the case of "subversive activities" or "indirect aggression," in effect endow the imperialists and their agents with the punitive functions of the gendarmes of Asia.

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The various forms of SEATO intervention into the internal affairs of Asian states have been described with full knowledge of the subject by observer Walter Lippmann.

The scope of this intervention, he wrote, may range from economic and military aid to direct aggression.

In the two odd years since the signing of the Treaty, the people of Asia have had several opportunities to experience the intervention of unasked "defenders."

Suffice it to cite such examples as the repeated attempts to prevent a peaceful settlement in Laos and Cambodia, the artificial formenting of the so-called Kashmir question, the creation of the "Federal Republic of Naga" on the Indo-Burmese border, the recent decision of the Canberra session of the SEATO Council in support of Indonesian separatists, etc.

The book cites a cynical statement of the New York Times that the SEATO's objective was to "organise Asians to fight against Asians."

Neither the political and diplomatic pressure of Washington nor SEATO military demonstrations on the boundaries of India, Burma and Indonesia could compel these peace-loving independent states to renounce their national foreign policy to oblige the imperialists with their aggressive plans.

Pub Clubs Protest Against U. K. Entrance Test

LONDON.

A new breed calling itself the 40-Plus Syndicate is arising in virtually every pub in Britain to protest the nation's 11-plus system of school entrance exams.

Membership rules are so flexible that you don't have to be 40 to get in — you can be 38, or 37, and some precocious people around the 30-mark have been observed partaking of this latest fad to dominate Britain's all-important public society.

Whatever his age, a member can be recognised by his asking —or trying to answer — questions like these:

(1) "If Monday was cooler than Wednesday and Tuesday was cooler than Monday and Thursday was hotter than Wednesday, was Monday warmer than Thursday?"

Take 45 seconds to answer. You can't? Tut, Don't look below — that'll cost you a round of mild and bitters, sloshed in behalf of Britain's small fry, for that's a question they have to answer at the age of 11 if they're to enter a grammar school.

TEASERS

Stand up to your neighbour at the Rose and Crown and breathe deeply as he asks:

(2) "Jack's father is Mr. Tom Smith and one grandfather is Mr. James Jones.

Mr. Jones has three daughters, of whom the eldest is Mrs. Dean, and the next Miss Lizzie Jones. Mrs. Dean daughter is named Susan.

(A) What relation is Jack to Susan? (B) what is the surname of Mr. Jones's youngest daughter? (C) What is Susan's surname? (D) What is the full name of Susan's mother's father? (E) What relation is Jack's mother to Mrs. Dean?"

Well, there you are, mumble the Syndicate members, as they partake of another free round.

Actually, these teasers are much easier than the questions the children have to answer.

Under "the 11-plus examination" system, four-fifths of the children fail the series of tests better designed for quiz kids than normal human beings and must go to technical or commercial high schools.

They are barred later from university education and professional or diplomatic careers.

Many parents, to save their children from nervous breakdowns, don't bother to put them through the ordeal of the examination lottery.

REACTION

Others have joined educators in condemning it as an unfair test of educational ability.

The Press is virtually unanimous in cursing a method that determines a child's entire future before he's out of short pants.

The debate splutters in the House of Lords and House of Commons.

But still the system of 11-plus examination goes on.

The opponents now hope, in typical British style, to kill it by humour. "I am reminded," a man wrote the "Daily Telegraph," "Of a boy who, asked to spell 'knife,' wrote 'nife' on the blackboard. 'No, no,' said the teacher, 'that doesn't spell knife.' 'Well,' asked the boy, 'What does it spell, then?'"

The youngsters themselves are sending letters to the editors, since newspapers have taken to publishing some of the 11-plus questions to point up their horrors.

COMMENTING ON ONE QUESTION, A 14-YEAR-OLD GIRL WROTE. "ANY INTELLIGENT 11-YEAR-OLD COULD DO THIS IN ONE AND A HALF MINUTES BY A PROCESS OF ELIMINATION. PERHAPS ADULTS WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT."

By Gerald Clark

The adults do find it difficult, as the Syndicate members attest.

The issue has come to dominate public attention.

When one paper printed a half-dozen authentic examples from children's exams, it promptly was deluged by hundreds of letters and phone calls.

Some of the callers handed the immediate answers which the paper had shrewdly promised in a later edition.

Others identified themselves as office managers and said would the paper please cease publishing the questions?

Clerks and stenographers were engaged in 11-plussery and not their proper—and relatively easier — day's work.

How would you make out with these? And take only a couple of minutes for each:

(3) "A man aged 27 married a woman aged 24. He died at the age of 81. She died at the age of 91. For what fraction of her life was the woman a widow?"

PROTEST

(4) "Four years ago Mary was four times as old as Joan. Now she is twice as old. How old is Joan now?"

(5) "If K equals three in the following sums, what is the total — in figures:

A	
Merry	
X'mas	
Turkey	

The 40-Plussers, trying their hand at this sample of 11-plussery, almost invariably switch after 10 minutes from beer to double whiskey.

IT COMES AS NO CONSOLATION THAT PROF. J. BRONOSKI, A NOTED MEMBER OF THE BBC BRAINS TRUST RADIO QUIZ SHOW, HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT TOOK HIM TWO MINUTES AND 40 SECONDS TO GET THE RIGHT ANSWER.

Actress Yolande Donlan, who plays dumb blonde roles, meanwhile has said she is sure the problem can be solved, "maybe by Algebra, but not by me."

Answers

1. No.
2. (A) Cousin.
   (B) Smith.
   (C) Dean.
   (D) James Jones.
   (E) Sister.
3. One-Seventh.
4. Joan is six.
5.

A	2
Merry	97,445
Xmas	6,928
Turkey	104,375

The mature Charles Lindbergh is in sharp contrast to the 25-year-old youth who made aviation history in 1927 with his non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Now a Brigadier-General in the U. S. Air Force Reserve, Lindbergh is shown here on an inspection tour.

Good News For Coffee Addicts

Chronicle Correspondent

CHICAGO.

THE LATEST COFFEE TABLES ARE DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE FEET AS WELL AS CUPS.

They're tables with snap-on cushions which permit the tired man to rest his feet until the cushions come off and the coffee comes on.

Designer Milo Baughman is showing one super-sized example of the coffee-table-with-built-in-grippers at the International Home Furnishings market.

It's a six-foot walnut plank job which has three cushions snapped on at the ends and middle.

Each cushion covered to match the sofa which the table serves, is attached by two heavy snaps on the table underside.

The table is set exactly 17 inches away from the sofa, incidentally, to provide "the correct foot-stretching distance."

Smaller versions of the coffee table with snap-on cushion are 17-inch fruitwood models on pedestal platforms.

These square tables wear round gripper cushions.

Again, the idea is to use the cushions as foot rests until the hostess brings out the food. Then the feet come down and the cushions snap off.

"Natanamadinar" is a Bharatnatyam piece describing the 'Tandav' dance of Shiva. Here Kumari Vimala, disciple of K. N. Dandayudapani Pillai interprets the song with her mastery of 'Abhinaya' and 'Mudras' and the sculpturesque pose of Nataraja.

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ATOMIC ASHES HOLD KEY TO CHEAP POWER

HICKSVILLE.

IF YOU WANT TO HAUL ASHES AWAY FROM AN ORDINARY FURNACE, YOU WON'T EVEN NEED A CAR—A HORSE AND WAGON WILL DO. BUT IF YOU ARE GOING TO TAKE CARE OF THE "ASHES" FROM AN ATOMIC FURNACE, YOU WILL NEED AT LEAST $50,000,000.

If we could find some way to do it cheaper, according to Dr. Stanley B. Roboff, who runs an "atomic fuel company" here, we would have solved one of the main problems of atomic power.

Dr. Roboff is atomic manager for the Sylvania Electric Products Corporation.

He heads up a research project to study the processing of uranium that has been partially "burned" in an atomic reactor.

Few atomic machines get more than two per cent of the fission energy out of a chunk of uranium.

The chunks get hot and melt out of shape, or they corrode inside the machine and have to be removed.

The unused portion contains plenty of valuable material for power, but getting it separated from the useless part is difficult.

★

Under the bombardment of the neutrons in an atomic reaction, the uranium changes into many different elements.

There are some 36 elements in the uranium slug taken from a reactor, and most of them are highly radioactive.

When working with really "hot" fission products, consisting of the remains of split atoms, a worker really has a lot to think about, as Dr. Roboff tells it.

First off, the fission products have a high radioactivity—plutonium is just one of the dangerous elements in the stew.

By Michael Amrine

Some of the products are just plain poisonous, in the old-fashioned sense, like strychnine. The stuff is also corrosive, and when the metal is converted to a gas, as it may be for separating the various components, it can be so corrosive it will eat its way through glass.

★

But that's only the beginning. Uranium is also very heavy—half again as heavy as lead.

So the man who wears a radiation-detection badge, and maybe a gas mask when poisonous stuff might be in the air, had also better wear safety-toed shoes.

He also has to remember that if the lumps of metal are stacked too close together, the chain reaction starts.

If the pile of lumps reaches what is called "the critical size," then a heat reaction starts, like that in a bomb or a reactor.

Temperatures of 1,000 or 2,000 degrees are reached in fractions of a second.

You can top this off with the fact that up to now the whole business has been secret.

Every man who even wields a broom in such a plant has to be investigated. And he has to remember security rules while he is remembering facts about radiation, poison, corrosion, etc.

Nonetheless, Dr. Roboff and his coworkers like the business of fabricating fuel elements, and they want to find a better, easier way than the secret methods now used to separate good, unusued uranium from the spent fuel taken from reactors.

★

In the somewhat simpler business of making new reactor elements—called slugs—the firm has some techniques and language of its own.

Their raw material, refined uranium, arrives in domes about the shape of a man's hat.

So these chunks are called "derbies."

Both the derbies and the slugs are dangerous when stacked closely together, so they are put away in big cages, each containing one piece of material.

Speaking of these slugs, all in solitary confinement, Dr. Roboff says, "mostly we store air, with a little uranium."

★

The business of fabricating the stuff into the fancy shapes designers are thinking up for new reactors is largely secret.

But it is public knowledge that they ordinarily have to be clad in some other metal, like aluminium.

That may be appropriate for the infant industry of atomic power.

Veteran's Good Luck

By Don Bean

CLEVELAND.

A 35-YEAR-OLD DISABLED WORLD WAR II VETERAN IS ON THE THRESHOLD OF EVERYMAN'S DREAM, THAT OF BECOMING A MILLIONAIRE.

William Lund of Cleveland has inherited $2,000,000 from the estate of his grandmother in Stockholm, Sweden.

Lund, father of three children, is a 90-dollar-a-week clerk at American Steel and Wire company here.

He plans to fly to Sweden in August to sign final papers to collect the inheritance.

The will of his grandmother, Fanny Stromberg, stipulated that the estate, estimated to be in excess of $6,000,000 is to be divided equally among her two sons and a daughter.

Lund's father died when Lund was three years old in New York and his share of the estate will pass on to Lund. Mrs. Stromberg, who remarried when her first husband died, passed away about four years ago.

Lund's part of the estate has been held up because of litigation and allegedly because he could not be located.

A retired doctor, Mrs. Christine Hogner of Berryville, Arkansas, is credited by Lund with making him aware of his inheritance.

Mrs. Hogner knew of Lund's good fortune and finally reached him to inform him that he had inherited the money.

He was wounded in Sicily when he drove over a land mine and suffered 20 per cent disability.

SPORT CHRONICLE

Ike's Favourite Pastime

President Eisenhower's fame as a baseball enthusiast has been widely known. Here the President at a meeting of a local match, is seen about to throw in the baseball.

Excellent Play Of Cards Is Important In Touch-And-Go Contracts

IT MIGHT SURPRISE HIS BUSINESS FRIENDS TO KNOW HOW WELL GEORGE C. FOERSTNER PLAYS BRIDGE, BUT IT WOULDN'T SURPRISE THEM TO HEAR THAT HE IS A KEEN AND AGGRESSIVE COMPETITOR AT THE BRIDGE TABLE, JUST AS HE IS IN HIS JOB AS EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF FOOD FREEZERS.

Mr. Foerstner's love of bridge is one of the reasons why his company has a weekly duplicate game in their modern air-conditioned offices at Amana, Iowa.

An industrial games of this kind, bridge proves itself the great equaliser; Amana's factory workers vie with and frequently outdo the officers of the company when it comes to bridge honours — but it takes considerable doing to defeat Mr. Foerstner, whose excellent play of the cards often helps him to make the touch-and-go contracts arrived at by daring bidding.

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Here is a hand where his deceptive play fooled his opponents and brought home a doubled game.

Vul:
Both

NORTH
S. 9 4 3 2
H. A 9 8 5
D. K J 10 4
C. 4

WEST	EAST
S. A 10 7	S. K 6 5
H. 6 4	H. K Q J 10 7 3 2
D. 9 8 5 3	D. 7 6
C. A 7 6 5	C. 2

SOUTH (D)
S. Q J 8
H. — —
D. A Q 2
C. K Q J 10 9 8 3

The bidding:

SOUTH	WEST
(G. C. Foerstner)	
1 club	Pass
5 clubs	Double

NORTH	EAST
1 diamond	3 hearts
All pass	

East's attempted shutout bid could not shut out South's powerful hand. Needing only one or two key cards, he decided on a game bid in clubs.

With two aces and a partner strong enough to make a vulnerable bid, even though it was a shutout attempt, West thought he had a reasonably good double.

He opened a heart.

South would have been delighted to swap North's ace of hearts for a king of spades, for unfortunately the discard the heart ace offered was of no great value to South.

Or so it might have seemed to a less ingenious player than Mr. Foerstner.

'SHIFTING' MADE EASY!

He could see that discarding a spade on dummy's ace of hearts would be of no help in making his contract, and would encourage the defenders to shift to the suit that would beat him.

So he used the opportunity to throw dust into the defenders' eyes by winning the heart lead and discarding a diamond.

Thus, when he led the king of clubs, West grabbed the trick and hastened to play a diamond!

This was exactly what declarer hoped.

He won with the ace, drew trumps, overtook his diamond queen and discarded two spades on dummy's long diamonds, losing only a single spade in addition to the ace of clubs.

Nashua Converts Racing's Great Gamble Into A Sure Thing

LEXINGTON, KY., June 29. NASHUA, the $1,000-a-pound horse whose sale was called racing's greatest gamble," has turned out to be a surer thing for his owners than he ever was for the bettors who so often buried the odds on him under heaps of mutuel tickets.

Barring biological mishap, the great bay stallion seems certain to make good, and quickly, on every cent of the dol. 1,251,200, highest price ever paid for a horse, he brought at auction 18 months ago.

Shares in Nashua, originally priced at dol. 40,000, have sold for dol. 60.000—with no sellers in sight.

The owners have turned down sizable income for stud service, so tidy is their understanding with the track's greatest money winner of all time.

Even more, Nashua, good-natured, beefier and a star tourist attraction on the pastures of Lexington's spendthrift farm, is offering long-shot odds for profit.

In effect, his owners are gambling that one, or perhaps even several of Nashua's offspring will run like their sire.

The sportsman who came into such a colt could properly break out his most elderly bourbon as he revealed in the records.

In his day, Nashua won dol. 1,288,565 with his flying hoofs—22 out of 30 races, including 18 stakes, before calling it a career in October 1956.

"All the owners are mighty pleased," said Leslie Combs II, Squire of Spendthrift and Prime mover in the historic Nashua purchase.

With two principal partners and "eight or 10" other horsemen who prefer to remain unnamed, Combs organised the deal, he explained in an exclusive interview, "because I wanted to get soundness into the business. I always thought Nashua was one of the greatest race horses—fast, strong over a distance. And so sound—good legs, good ankles. There's just nothing wrong with him."

*

As he talked, combs was looking out a window at a placidly grazing Nashua, who has a personal attendant 24 hours a day. "He's a beautifully behaved animal," combs said. "Just a beautiful, sound horse."

When Nashua went on the block in December 1955, following the death of his owner, William Woodward, Jr., it looked as if Combs and Company were staking a lot on such affection for beauty and soundness in thoroughbreds.

Foaled April 14, 1952, Nashua was nearing the end of his racing days, and then might prove infertile (as did King Ranch's Assault) and worthless for the lucrative stud business. A spirited, skittery horse is as perishable as news, moreover. One misstep, and he may have to be destroyed.

The highest previous price for a horse was dol. 700,000—for Tulyar, sold by the Aga Khan in 1952. A measure of Nashua's cost was the asking price on Woodward's 2,280-acre Maryland Earlier Stud Farm, complete with 25-room colonial house—dol. 1,250,000, or less than the cost of the one 1,200-pound horse.

SOUND PROPOSITIONS

Horse traders like Combs are noted as canny rather than gambling men, however. First evidence that theirs was a sound proposition came in the auction itself: four other bids of over dol. 1,000,000 were submitted.

Under his new owners, Nashua did all he could on the track, winning dol. 343,150, better than one-quarter of the price.

Jockey Eddie Arcaro called his last race, for Belmont Park's dol. 54,700 Gold Cup last October 14, "The easiest ride I ever had on this horse."

But two days later, Nashua boarded a train for spendthrift while touts and track owners alike mentally computed the expected stud fee and life expectancy against the whopping purchase price.

COMBS EXPLAINED HOW HE AND HIS SYNDICATE HAVE UNDONE THE APPARENTLY FORBIDDING ODDS. "WE DIVIDED IT UP INTO 32 SHARES THAT COST DOL. 40,000 EACH," HE SAID.

"Each share is fully insured individually up to the purchase price," Lloyd's of London charges a 4 per cent premium for the coverage against Nashua's death.

BREED THE BEST

The owners figured they'd pay dol 13,333—one-third of a Nashua share—for each stud service from the track champion.

The motto of the thoroughbred owners, "breed the best to the best and hope for the best," has long been proved as the way to produce winning racers.

Ownership of a share entitles

Ownership of a share entitles a syndicate member to three such services—a total of dol. 40,000, and all presumbably tax deductible, in three years.

Thus, without any money changing hands, the owners will be in clear—with the dol. 10,000 profit from racing in the bag—by the time Nashua's first progeny gets under the colors and on the track.

Despite such sure-fire arrangements, any business with a race horse involves some risks—and whether Nashua will be good for the big payoff won't be known for "four to five years," Combs went on. Any horse with Nashua's background would be a popular sire for three years. But then his progeny will be tested in races.

A crop of last-place Nashua juniors would drive Nashua' stud stock way down.

But winners would mean that the syndicate had an Equine Bonanza. Thus far, Nashua has been bred to 27 mares, Combs said, all of them owned by syndicate members—and next year the figure will go up to 35-to-40.

THE PLAN IS TO RESTRICT "ALMOST ENTIRELY" TO MARES OWNED BY NASHUA OWNERS, EVEN THOUGH PRICES UP TO 20,000 DOLLARS FOR A SINGLE SERVICE HAVE BEEN OFFERED BY OUTSIDERS, ACCORDING TO COMBS.

Thus, if Nashua produced champion colts, the syndicate members would have the exclusive services of a champion stud who could build their own stables or, in the future, bring in husky fees.

"And some horses can stay in stud 20 to 25 years if you take good care of them," Combs explained.

POTENTIAL

His own stallion, Alibi, has such a record, he said.

Nashua's potential post-race value thus runs into the many millions of dollars if the $13,000-plus price proved sound. On the other hand, some stallions inexplicably lose their fertility —as Nashua could at any time.

One of America's leading pole vaulter, Jim Graham, jumps 14 feet, 8 inches during the tracks meet last year at Berkley. Jim along with Bob Richards and George Nattos, represented U. S. A. in the Melbourne Olympics.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS MUSTER

By Jack Talbot

Fifty years of the Rugby League code in Australia reached a climax on June 15, with the opening of the greatest international football carnival in Australia's history, and the possibility of Australia being undisputed world champions.

For the opening matches of the World Cup Series, England met France in Sydney, while Australia simultaneously played New Zealand in Brisbane, 700 miles away. Two days later, England and Australia met in Sydney and France and New Zealand in Brisbane.

The carnival is being staged to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the New South Wales Rugby League.

In 1907, pioneers of the code met in the Sydney sports store conducted by immortal cricketer Victor Trumper, who became the League's first Treasurer. That same year, a New Zealand team inaugurated the international game by playing three matches in Sydney against the "breakaways" from the Rugby Union.

The New Zealanders were on their way to tour England. Among the Sydney players was the young Dally Messenger, who is still honoured by the New South Wales League as "the Master." Messenger was also a member of an Australian side which, amid tremendous public enthusiasm, sailed for England the following year.

However, the great initial support given to the rebel code did not noticeably weaken the Australian Rugby Union, whose team won the Gold Medal at the London Olympic Games that year, cheered on by their former colleagues.

After 50 years, both codes are still flourishing in Australia. This is remarkable, in view of the big public support for soccer, and the fact that yet another code—Australian Football—is the only game to attract a big following in four of Australia's six States.

In Sydney—where all four codes have their following—officials expected 58,000 people to pay increased prices for each of the Rugby League World Cup matches.

The World Series was inaugurated in France in 1953, when the Cup was won by England. Having beaten the other three nations in succession. England was a strong favourite to win the present series.

At the end of the second round of matches, however, Australia was the only undefeated team and appeared almost certain to win the Cup.

ENGLAND OUTPLAYS FRANCE

England beat France 23 points to five in the opening match of the Rugby League World Cup Series at the Sydney Cricket Ground on June 15.

The Englishmen, though still short of condition, impressed the crowd as the best team to play in Sydney since the great French team of 1951. On this occasion, however, the Frenchmen were lacking in inspiration.

The game and the attendance were marred by the first rain of any consequence to fall in Sydney for about six months. The field was heavy, and around the cricket pitch area it was churned into slush. The attendance was 50,077—almost 8,000 short of the expected crowd. Many absentees had paid for their seats weeks before, but were kept away by the light rain. The rain stopped about an hour before play began, and patches of blue sky were appearing when the players took the field.

AUSTRALIA DEFEATS NEW ZEALAND

A strong Australian side won its opening match for the World Cup against New Zealand at the Brisbane Cricket Ground on June 15.

Play was spectacular and often brilliant—and much harder fought than the score of 25-5 suggests.

Every member of the Australian team played top-class football, which was too fast and too clever for the New Zealanders to match.

MAKESHIFT TEAM THRASHES ENGLAND

For the second round of the World Cup series, in what was popularly regarded as a Rugby League "Final," Australian selectors were forced to reshuffle their side to fill the gaps caused by injuries.

Nevertheless, the team scored a magnificent win of 31-6 over England before a crowd of 58,655 at the Sydney Cricket Ground on June 17. England did not once cross Australia's line.

The reorganised Australian team was one of the most remarkable in the history of international football.

On the other hand, England also had her injuries from the earlier match. Star centre Phil Jackson and forward G. Gunney were unable to take the field through badly- bruised legs.

FRANCE LUCKY TO WIN

France, playing a fast, open game against the hard-rucking New Zealand team, won their second-round match in the Rugby League World Cup series by 14 points to 10 before a crowd of 30,000 at the Brisbane Cricket Ground on June 17.

Though the Frenchmen played the more attractive game, they were lucky to win, and almost lost the match in the final stages. The Kiwi team also missed five easy kicks at the goal.

The game was played under floodlights, and the close match kept the spectators constantly on their toes.

The match proved again that the hard battering of the New Zealand forwards is not sufficient to win matches.

France, after a disappointing display against England two days earlier, returned to the colourful, unpredictable style which has made French teams so popular in the past.

KINGSTER, a four-year-old brown horse who almost died of pneumonia less than a year ago, proved himself one of the best sprinters in Australia when he won the Stradbroke Handicap at Brisbane's Eagle Farm on June 15.

Against a very strong field, and carrying top weight, KINGSTER not only won by four lengths, but broke the Queensland record for seven furlongs as well as the race and track records.

He came right away at the finish, completely outclassing even the sensationally-backed favourite MANDINGOS, who started at 9/4. KINGSTER was second favourite at 6/1.

The result upset some huge plunges on MANDINGOS, including some sensational doubles bets in which he was coupled with other horses for the Brisbane Cup two days later.

KINGSTER may not race again. His owner, Mr. L. G. Gibson, plans to send him to light stud duties later this year.

PLOOG CONSIDERING PRO CAREER

Australia's outstanding amateur cyclist, Dick Ploog, who won an Olympic Bronze Medal and then set a world record in Melbourne last December, may become a professional soon.

Ploog told his father, in a radio-telephone talk from Paris on June 9, that he will probably stay in Europe as a professional if he does well in the World Amateur Championships in August.

In preparation for the world sprint title in Belgium, Ploog is having a successful amateur tour of Europe. His next important ride will be in the Paris Grand Prix shortly.

Noted European coach Oscar Daemars has asked Ploog to train with him for several weeks before the world titles.

Ploog will definitely go to the World Youth Games in Moscow next month if invited.

He is booked to return to his job in Australia in November, unless his plans to turn professional materialise.

MELBOURNE PLANS FOR GAMES

Officials of the Victorian Swimming Association, with their eyes on the 1960 Olympics, are making bold bids for a larger share of Australian carnivals and a higher standard of Victorian swimming.

Melbourne's biggest asset in this campaign is the magnificent and commodious Olympic swimming stadium. Her disadvantages are lack of first-class swimmers and coaches.

The stadium is to be used as the main argument for holding the majority of big carnivals in Melbourne. Officials argue that it is necessary to utilise the seating capacity of the stadium to raise enough money for the teams to be sent to the Empire Games next year and the Rome Olympics in 1960.

The Secretary of the Victorian Association, Mr. Les Phillips, said on June 10: "Australia needs £50,000 to train and despatch these teams, and we feel that we can raise £30,000 of it in Melbourne.

"To do that, we must have the national titles here next year and again in 1960. The rest of Australia should be able to raise £20,000. The States will have to realise that raising the money is more important than where the titles are held."

At the Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, Al Hall of Cornell University gets off to a toss of 197 feet 7½ inches last year, to win the hammer throw event. Hall has shown steady improvement in his speciality during the past year. He represented U. S. A. in the last Olympics.

SPORTQUIZ

1. **Who scored the first century in Test for a) England, b) Australia, and c) India?**
2. **Who has scored the fastest century in a Test Match?**
3. **India holds one world test record—Can you name it?**
4. **Where is the Olympic Torch first lit?**
5. **What is the minimum weight of each of the following in senior athletics: (a) discus; (b) javelin; (c) hammer.**
6. **What are the colours of the five Olympic rings—and what do they represent?**

(For answers please turn to Page 16)

REACTION TO OLYMPIC REVISIONS

NEW YORK.

A REPORTED move to streamline the Olympic Games and put a greater premium on gold medals drew a mixed reaction from the executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

"We are not in favour of further restricting the number of participants — we are almost down to the bone now," said J. Lyman Bingham, "but we do feel we can reach a fairer basis for evaluating gold medals."

High Olympic sources in West Germany, who declined to be identified, said the International Olympic Committee is considering complete reorganisation of the games at its meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland.

UNDER CONSIDERATION

These points are reported under consideration:

1. Reduction of the number of competitors (which now reach approximately 6,000) by staging preliminary eliminations.
2. Scratching of cycling and soccer football unless the two sports can come more in line with amateur regulations.
3. Reassessing the gold medal situation, cutting down the number given for individual gymnastic exercises. This is the area in which the Soviet Union picked up enough medals and unofficial points to beat out the United States for the team championship.

"There have been suggestions that we reduce the number of competitors by limiting a nation to one or two entries in each event," Bingham said. "I am strongly opposed to that.

"If we are to give three medals —gold, silver and bronze—we should give each country a chance to take all three in each competition.

"A cutback I would favour would be that on substitutions. Eleven men play on a soccer team and the squad may carry 22 players. The same is true proportionately in field hockey. There could be reductions here."

Bingham said the U.S. body long had advocated a different methods of counting gold medals in gymnastics.

"In gymnastics gol medals are given for each of the individual exercises, a total of six and another medal for the team as a whole," he added.

"This seems grossly unfair when you consider that the winner of the decathlon in track, whose job is much more vigorous must compete in 10 tough events over a two-day period and yet he can win only one medal.

CREW AND BASKETBALL

"You might as well count eight medals for a winning eight-oar crew or a dozen for a winning basketball squad if they give one for each event in gymnastics.

The IOC is reported advocating that gold medals for team standing in gymnastics, equestrian events and the modern pentathlon be eliminated altogether.

Also advocated is that gold medals be awarded only to the overall champion in gymnastics instead of to the winner of each of the six separate events.

The Russians collected 11 of their 37 gold medals in gymnastics at Melbourne and 181 of their 722 points. The United States, on the other hand, dominated track and field.

The question of reevaluating gymnastic medals came up at last year's IOC meeting but no action was taken.

"Soccer is not our sport", he said, "and while we know cycling has been commercialized by bicycle producers we'll also leave that to more knowing hands."—

PAIR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

U. S. Navy coach Jim Beggs heartily congratulates his 'pair without coxswain,' crew members Dwall T. Hecht, bow, and James T.Tujer (right), stroke, after they had won the final race of the 1956 U. S. Olympic rowing trials.

A PAGE of Puzzles and Pastimes for Everybody

CUT-OUT DOLL AND WARDROBE

DOLLY has a new spring wardrobe and she's anxious to try it on. But she needs your help.

Color both doll and costume, then cut them out. Paste the doll to heavy paper or thin cardboard. Paste dress, coat, hat and bag to lighter paper.

Togs are attached to doll by bending tabs about figure.

Ideas for other doll clothes and accessories may be found among ads and comics.

Riddle

Why is tennis such a noisy game?

Answer: Because every player raises a racket.

Bettor Beware

CAN'T beat the races? Let's see. There are three horses in a three-horse race with odds ranging as follows:

Irish Sweetheart .. Even
Sioux Chief ..... 2 to 1
Tagalong .....10 to 1

Of course, both the race and the odds are imaginary. But supposing them to be true, for puzzling purposes, it is possible to bet on all three in such a way as to insure that no matter which one wins, the bettor will come out with a $5 profit. How?

Solution: Bet $33.00 on Irish Sweetheart; bet $22.00 on Sioux Chief; bet $6.00 on Tagalong. Don't take this seriously, folks: all horse-players die broke.

STRANGE TALK

THE original form of rebus is a simple arrangement of a few letters to designate a word or phrase. An example is:

stand oath
u ur

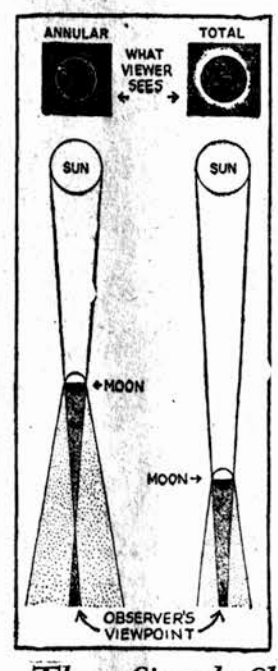
Which is a sort of shorthand for "You understand you are under oath." Now, what 10-letter word is represented by

T
S

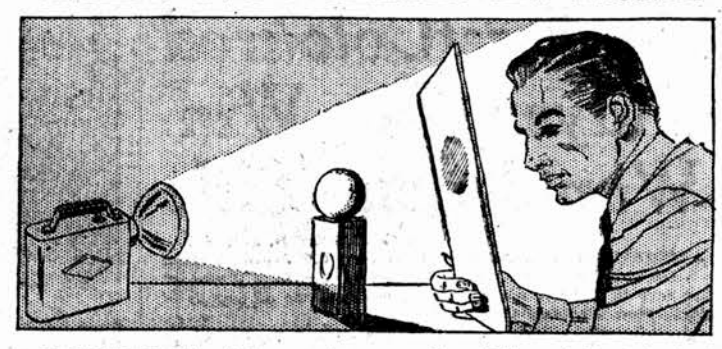
and what apparently ungrammatical and apparently meaningless five-word proverb could be expressed:

WE IS DO.

Answers: First rebus—understones (under T one S). Second rebus—"Well begun is half done."



OBSERVING ECLIPSES AT HOME



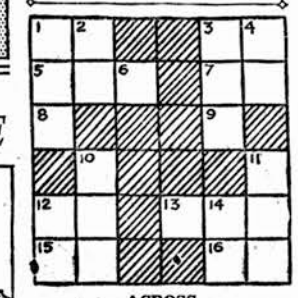
ASTRONOMERS tell us that an annular eclipse of the sun is slated for April 29-30, and that a total eclipse of the sun will occur on October 23. To view either from a vantage point, one must travel literally to the ends of the earth—to the Arctic and Antarctic, respectively. But it is easy to simulate these phenomena at home with a few simple props: a bright light for the sun, an orange for the moon, and a piece of cardboard pierced with a needle for the point of observation.

It is the moon's intervention between the sun and earth, of course, which causes an eclipse. Distance between the earth and moon determines the type.

To effect an annular eclipse, place the orange on a support in front of the light. Stand cardboard some distance from the orange. If sufficiently distant, the orange will appear smaller than the face of the light when viewed through the cardboard. The ring of light or annular-shaped area gives this eclipse its name (see left).

For a total eclipse, move cardboard closer to orange. At point where light is totally blacked out, scientists study the mysterious display known as the corona.

Cross-Digit Test



ACROSS

1. Daffy definition of a quartet: — persons each of whom thinks that the other — can't sing.
3. Just past fifty.
5. Value of the term that indicates the largest number: brace, gross, score, decade
7. Half a score.
8. Only number that contains as many letters as its value.
9. Looks like an hour glass.
10. Twain.
11. Baseball team.
12. Square root of 196.
13. Three consecutive numbers.
15. Three dozen.
16. If a seaman's bell bottoms cost $6 in World War II and have increased 150% in price, what do they now cost?

DOWN

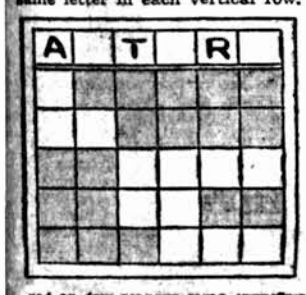
1. Wearing his plus —s and his — and only golf cap, he yelled "—" when a pedestrian suddenly darted in front of his car.
2. End of an old starter: "— to get ready, and — to go."
3. May, January and August.
4. *Her spirit is as the strength of —*
Because her hat is new!
6. What "forgotten" and "forgiven" have in common.
10. Lowest successive trio of even numbers.
11. Three-fourths of an hour past three-fourths of the time from noon to midnight.
12. The perfect bridge hand contains how many spades?
13. He named his ship "Canasta" because it had — decks.
14. Rhymes with "dirty pun."

Answers: Across—1-43, 3-51, 5-144, 7-10, 8-4, 9-8, 10-Z, 11-9, 12-14, 13-224, 15-36, 16-15. Down: 1-414, 2-24, 3-518, 4-10, 6-4, 10-246, 11-946, 12-13, 13-3, 14-21.

Word-Building Blocks

CERTAIN key words are presented in skeleton form in the diagrams at right and below. How quickly can you find the missing letters?

To begin, copy each of the letters now showing in the empty spaces directly underneath them. Then, using a system of trial and error, fill remaining blanks with letters to form short words—the same letter in each vertical row. When the correct letters of the key word are found, all horizontal rows will contain readable words.



It's interesting to note how many short words can be thusly evolved from almost any long word.

Answers are given below for those who give up.

Answers: The words Yanina and Natter model the requirements of respective diagrams. Other answers may be possible.

Helping Yourself

BRIEF REPORTS on select new books of interest to home craftsmen, hobbyists and collectors. Selected by Clark Kinnaird.

Oil Painting, by Stephen Bone (Van Nostrand, 85 pages: $4). Comparatively simple instructions can be given in watercolor painting, but in oil painting everyone must discover for himself the method that suits him best—and is adjusted to his perceptiveness. Mr. Bone's down-to-earth exposition stimulates any reader to try his hand at the hobby.

Mathematics Magic and Mystery, by Martin Gardner (Dover Publications, 176 pages: $1). Mr. Gardner shows that mathematical magic, much the "brainiest" of pastimes, combines the beauty and stimulation of mathematical structure with the entertainment value of a trick.

America's Best Checkers, by Tom Wiswell and Robert L. Shuffett (David McKay Co., 178 pages: $3.50). A cyclopedic treatment of modern master play. Wiswell was the victor over Millard Hopper in 40-game matches for the free-style world championship, in the course of gaining his knowledge of master play.

Who is Who Here?

THREE boys went to a party together. As they walked down the street abreast, Dodson, on the right of Wilson, separated Wilson from Morrison. Frank was on Ted's right, and Walter was at the end. The sister of Morrison is Walter's girl friend. From these clues can you give the full names of all three?

Answers: Walter Wilson, Ted Dodson, Frank Morrison.

Three Simple Shop Signs

THREE gift shops on the same thoroughfare were advertising imported serving plates. The signs advertising the wares were *exactly* the same. The first store had thirteen plates and disposed of all of them. The second store had fourteen plates and sold the entire amount. The third establishment had fifteen plates and sold all of them.

Curiously enough, at the end of the day, with all the plates sold, each store had taken in the same amount for the plates, an amount exactly divisible by ten.

Each plate was the same quality, the same size, the same shape, the same weight. No plate was given away, each plate was sold, and each plate was sold for hard cash.

In addition, there was nothing unusual about the signs. The question is this: How did the identical signs read?

Solution: The signs read: Plates, $4 each; three for $10. The thirteen plates sold at three for $10, and ten at $4 for $4 each. The fourteen plates sold at three for $10 for 9, and five for $10 each. The fifteen plates sold at three for $10 for all 15. Thus all three stores took in $30 for their plates!

Find the Path

HOLD on! Before you attempt to solve the maze problem above, there's something about it you should know. That is, that you have only one chance. If you fail the first time, you are out of the game. Object, of course, is to find a path from the arrow at bottom to the bird perched in the tree at top. Remember—one try.

A Matter of Years

If a centennial marks one hundred years and a bicentennial marks two hundred years, how do we designate one hundred and fifty years?

Answer: As a sesquicentennial.

It's Your Move

By Millard Hopper

BLACK has three big guns to White's one, but that doesn't make White the underdog. White's strategy brings victory in five moves.

White moves first, traveling upboard.

Solution: White 11-8, Black 2-12, White 12-16, Black 19-20, White 21-24, Black 20-27, White 22-30-21-14-6.

Letterithmetic

YOU can see that the following sum is correct, alphabetically. Can you prove it mathematically—that is, by substituting figures for letters?

ONE
TWO
FIVE
EIGHT

Answer: Six two one, eight four six, nine zero seven one, add to one zero five three eight.

Title Mix-up

HOW many of the following jumbled book titles can you unscramble? Each contains two words. They are all classics.

1. WYASERMOT .....
2. ITVERLOIWST .....
3. SMIRLSPROPGSEIRG .....
4. HEBRUN .....
5. SOQU[illegible]DI .....

Answers: 1. Tom Sawyer. 2. Oliver Twist. 3. Pilgrim's Progress. 4. Ben Hur. 5. Quo Vadis.

Quotes Of The Week

"I fight the fear of being so hard that I get sick doing it."
—BARBARA HUTTON.

"The most dangerous person in town today is the man who goes to cocktail parties to listen instead of to drink."
—Author PIERRE DANINOS.

FIND "D's" AMONG THE DETAILS

THE stock phrase to Junior is "Do you know your ABC's?" Nobody ever seems to care about D's. But this test does. There are at least twenty things in the diagram above whose names begin with the letter D. How many of these can you find?

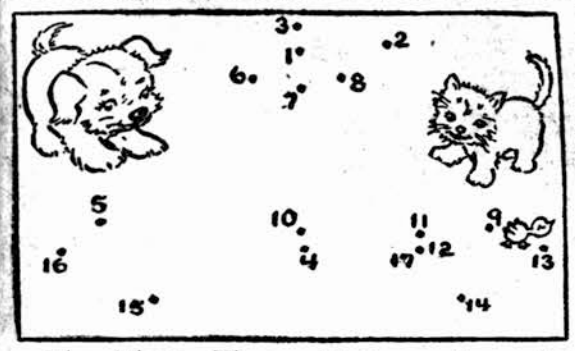
If more than one person is to try, place a time limit of three minutes on each contestant. Have a referee keep the time.

Have contestants list answers. Compare lists after all have been given a chance.

Answers are given below if you need them.

Answers: 1. Dam. 2. Dome. 3. Deer. 4. Dish. 5. Diaper. 6. Dachshund. 7. Drill. 8. Doll. 9. Drum. 10. Dumbbell. 11. Diamond. 12. Dart. 13. Dartboard. 14. Disease. 15. Davenport. 16. Duck. 17. Dive. 18. Diving board. 19. Derby. 20. Demijohn. 21. Dipper; etc.

DESCRIPTION-DEFYING OBJECT



MR. SPRINGWINDER, in charge of the toy counter at the Big Store, says one of his fastest selling items is relatively slow-moving. In the face of this statement, it may seem that Springwinder's been in the toy department too long, but you'll see what he means when you restore the object in question to the diagram at left, above. Beginning at dot 1, simply draw a continuous line from dot to dot. Where two numbers designate one dot, use the dot for both. Afterwards, color the drawing neatly.

Two Twisty Tongue Testers

REPEAT the following statements aloud rapidly and see if you can avoid tripping your tongue.

She stood at the door of Fargus' fish-sauce house.
A group of dozing guppies in a dollar copper pot.

GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES

to all youngsters returning to school after the enjoyable Vacation!

To inspire, invigorate, enrich and ennoble you a great and glorious prospect is waiting to promote your future life...

AVM's

HUM PANCHHI EK DAL KE

A FILM DESIGNED FOR YOU, THE FUTURE CITIZENS OF INDIA TO FORGE THE BONDS OF AFFINITY AMONG CHILDREN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

MUSIC: N. DUTTA
PRODUCED BY SADASHIV J. ROW KAVI
DIALOGUE – LYRICS & DIRECTION SANTOSHI

AVM PRODUCTIONS

G.H. RAO

Releasing on 9th August all over Bombay

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE LADY MOSQUITO THAT DOES ALL THE BITING OF US IS ONLY BEHAVING LIKE AN "IDEAL MOTHER."

That's what Prof. C. Y. Chow reports in a special account of the sex life of the warm-weather pest for the World Health Organisation.

No doubt the lady mosquito would prefer to be like the male of its species, "a virtual hermit of the forest, feeding on nectar and plant juices," Prof. Chow comments.

But the lady mosquito needs one "blood meal" before it can develop a bath of eggs, which makes its blood-sucking an aid to its function as mother.

Two to five days after putting the bite on humans, the mosquito lays the eggs on anything from floating debris to marshy land. Then the eggs hatch out into wrigglers (larvae) and by two weeks later their wings are strong enough for flying.

ONE MATING LASTS THE FEMALE A LIFETIME BECAUSE THE SPERM REMAINS ALIVE INSIDE THE MOSQUITO.

During its normal one month life-span, the female mosquito keeps producing eggs from the single, 15-second mating.

*

By contrast, the male mosquite, distinguished by bushy antennae, has a life span of only one week.

While the hardy female roams in a range that can be several hundred yards or even eight and a half miles with favourable winds, the male stays close to home.

Prof. Chow points out that it is a mistake to call the female mosquito a source of disease. It is only a carrier, having gotten the disease in the first place from a human it has bitten.

"When the female mosquito bites a man," he comments, "it is merely for the food which it must have, and if in the process it also transmits malaria, that is (for the mosquito!) merely incidental."

The Wind And The Sun

ONE day the wind and the sun were having an argument.

Each one claimed to be the strongest.

Then, in the middle of the argument, they saw a man walking down the road.

"Now we can settle the matter," said the sun.

"Whoever can make that man take off his coat is the stronger. Now you try first."

While the sun went behind a cloud, the wind went to work.

It blew and blew, harder and harder, but this only made the man pull his coat more tightly around him.

He simply could not make the man take off his coat, and then the sun tried.

It shone brightly upon the man.

Soon he opened his coat.

The sun was very strong, and after a while the man took off his coat and carried it.

Napoleon Is Still Their Hero

TO French school children, Napoleon is still their country's biggest hero.

But they wistfully wish that Bonaparte had not ended his days in exile on St. Helena, but had tried another comeback like he had done when he was shipped off to Elba.

The way French school boys and girls feel about famous men and women, past and present, is revealed in a mammoth survey undertaken by the Federation of Schoolchildren's Parents.

Partial results of a poll taken among 70,000 of the 800,000 families enrolled in the Federation have just been made public.

Following Napoleon, French children have a high regard for author Victor Hugo and scientist Louis Pasteur.

Joan of Arc has a marked edge over Louis Bobet, professional bicycle rider, and the late aviator Jean Mermoz is more popular than poet La Fontaine.

America's Davy Crockett has taken a stronger hold on child imagination than Jules Verne, author of "Around the World in 80 Days."

Queen Elizabeth II, the screen's Gina Lollobrigada, Grace Kelly and Brigitte Bardot, tied for last place in the popularity sweepstakes.

Jenny Ann Lindstrom, 18 daughter of actress Ingrid Bergman, who is a student at the University of Colorado.

Enduring Oak

"In West Gloucestershire stands the stoutest tree in Britain, the Newland oak, with a waistline of rather over 44½ feet This oak is one of the relatively few in England which is quite likely to be a thousand years old.

— J. D. U. WARD.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Children can take good advantage of the Balkan-ji-Bari meetings, specially of their indoor programmes—games, handicrafts, entertainments, etc., etc. —during the rainy season.

Please send for full particulars of this oldest All-India Children's Association from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will indeed be happy to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

SPORT CHRONICLE

A Milestone In Tennis

Althea Gibson First Coloured Player To Win Wimbledon Title

MISS ALTHEA GIBSON

WIMBLEDON, July 6.

AMERICAN negress Althea Gibson beat her countrywoman Darlene Hard here today to become the first player of her race to add her name to the illustrious role of honour of Wimbledon Women's Champions.

A devastating service, severe strokes, better retrieving power and greater control of the wall enable Althea to beat Darlene Hard in two straight sets of 6-3, 6-2 in a match which failed to rise at any time to expectations of a great Women's Finals.

Both players played far below form and both were equally guilty of giving away as many points as the other.

The dramatic moment of the match came, however, after the last ball was played, when Queen Elizabeth, in a first precedent-making appearance at Wimbleden, congratulated Althea and presented her with the Trophy on the famed centre Court.

Miss Gibson's victory fulfilled her lifelong ambition to do for her race in tennis what the immortal Joe Louis did in boxing, and Jesse Owens did on the track.

Althea hit her stride sooner than Darlene did and raced away to a lead 4-0. But Althea's concentration faltered and Darlene, aided by a piercing forehand, gained up to 3-5, but Althea finally won out the set at 6-3.

Althea Gibson won her second title of the afternoon when she took the women's doubles with Darlene Hard over Mrs. K. Hawton and Mrs. T. Long of Australia by the score of 6-1, 6-2, which indicates the margin of superiority better than any words.

It was a tedious match in many ways, the opposition being so unequal, Miss Gibson was smashing powerfully and Darlene Hard, playing much better, it seemed, than she did in the singles scored many a point with beautiful cross court volleys.

Mrs. Hawton for the Australians was away below her and the Americans concentrated their attack upon her. This Wimbledon has been something of a marathon for the two American girls who appear in three finals.

Results of today's finals were:

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Miss Althea Gibson beat Miss Darlene Hard 6-3, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Gardner Mulloy and Budge Patty beat Lew Hoad and Neale Traser, 8-10, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Miss Darlene Hard and Miss Althea Gibson beat Mrs. Thelma Long and Mrs. Mary Hawton 6-1, 6-2.

No Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The incessant rains in the city, completely washed out Harwood League Football match at the Cooperage which was to be played this evening.

How Teams Stand

Following is the latest position of the teams in the Harwood Football League:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Tatas	8	6	1	0	22	8	14
W. Rly.	9	5	2	1	20	13	11
Caltex	6	5	0	1	22	5	10
B.E.S.T.	9	4	3	2	11	10	10
B. Shell	9	3	3	3	15	8	9
I. Navy	7	3	2	2	17	8	8
I. C. L.	8	1	3	4	19	25	6
C. Rly.	9	2	5	2	14	27	6
Goan Sports	9	2	5	2	14	27	6
St. Fr. Goans	8	1	6	1	7	22	3

Kalambi, Adhye Combine Well

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Vasant Kalambi and V. G. Adhye combined well to beat Screwalla and Pandit in straight games in the second round of Western India Automobile Badminton Tournanament at the Club hall, this evening. Kalambi and Adhye won at 15-1, 15-1.

The results were:

Juniors singles FIRST ROUND: David Khafi beat Ralph David 15-9, 15-4; Thappria beat Rajani 15-2, 15-4; M. B. Rajani beat K. B. Rajani 15-7, 15-13.

Men's doubles SECOND ROUND: Mhatre and Nayudu beat Ullal and Suvarna 15-9, 15-12; K. D. Seth and M. P. Sahani beat Koregaonkar and Joshi 15-1, 15-10; Vasant Kalambi and Adhye beat Screwalla and Pandit 15-1, 15-1; Shaik and Nerurkar beat Murdeshwar and Nadkarni 18-15, 15-4; Manohar Bopardikar and Chandrakant Deoras beat Hemmady and Mirody 15-0, 15-4; Ravindranath and Faruk Antia w.o. Marker and Kedia; Thakore and Tanksali beat Verma and Damani 15-0, 15-13; Garud and Wagle beat Awati and Roncon 15-8, 15-11.

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SIGN HERE, PLEASE!

Politics is forgotten as two British lads get autographs from Alexander Berkuotov and Y. Tiokalov, two oarmen in the Russian team which has entered this year for the Royal Henley Regatta.

W. INDIES HIT BACK 295 FOR 3

Worrell Unbeaten With 145

NOTTINGHAM, July 6.

MAINLY due to a very plucky knock of 145 — he is still unbeaten — by Frank Worrell, West Indies was in a position to hit back creditably against England in the third test which is being played here. At close of play today, West Indies had scored 295 for three wickets in reply to England's 619 for six declared.

Faced with this big total of England, West Indies put up spirited fight, and now need only 175 runs to avoid a follow on.

It is said that figures can be made to mean anything, and to the West Indies batsmen the number 619 means simply "Dig-in, Dig-in, Dig-in." That, in a phrase sums up play at Nottingham today.

Frank Worrell, who seven years ago, in his "hey-dey" hammered the England attack for a double century on this ground, possibly felt those extra years on his shoulders as he wearily, but happily, trudged up the pavilion steps at 6-30 tonight with 145 to his credit. He is no doubt very thankful that tomorrow is Sunday. All day today he faced the varied England attack from the fire of Freddie Trueman to the wiles of Jim Laker: so far he has batted eight hours and providing the weather remains reasonably fine, he seems quite capable of doubling that stint.

SCORE-BOARD

England (1st Innings) for 6 wkts decl. 619

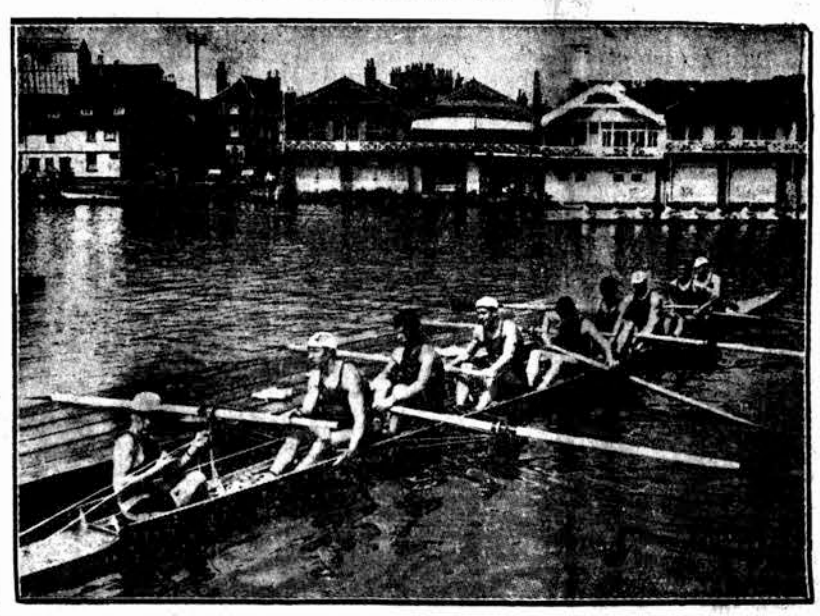
West Indies (1st Innings)

F. M. Worrell batting	145
G. S. Sobers b Laker	47
R. Kanhai c Evans b Bailey	42
C. Walcott c and b Laker	17
E. Weekes batting	33
Extras	11
TOTAL (for 3 wkts)	295

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-87, 2-120, 3-229.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Statham 26-8-64-0; Trueman 20-4-43-0; Laker 49-21-75-2; Bailey 27-9-64-1; Smith 12-1-38-0.

LOOSENING UP



One of the Russian crews entered for this year's Royal Henley Regatta, goes out for a practice spin on the first day of the Regatta. The cox is Julian Poliakov.

VIJAY MERCHANT DOUBTFUL OF SUCCESS OF PROPOSED YORKSHIRE–LANCASHIRE TEAM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

VIJAY MERCHANT, the famous Indian cricketer, expressed doubts today whether the visit of a combined team of Yorkshire and Lancashire county cricket clubs to India next winter, as "strongly rumoured," would be a success and might result in a big financial loss.

He, however, suggested that such a team should be invited if Len Hutton and Cecil Washbrook accompanied the side. "Then alone will the team create sufficient interest in this country, draw crowds and make the tour self-sufficient," he added.

In a statement to the Press he stated that during his brief stay in London last month he had heard a "very strong rumour" that a combined team of these two county clubs would visit India next winter in response to an invitation from the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

"I do not know," he said, "how far this rumour is correct but it will be well for our Board to realise that such a team will not attract big crowds at various centres in this country and might reslut in a big financial loss."

SAD EXPERIENCE

He pointed out that the country had unfavourable experience with the Commonwealth Tour and even the Bengal Cricket Association Silver Jubilee XI which had come to India for two 4-day matches last year did not attract crowds sufficiently big to pay for the expenses of these cricketers.

Bombay and other centres had suffered great loss in recent years and only the Australians of 1956 brought some relief to the Associations and to the various constituent clubs.

"With due respect to these great cricketing counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire," he said with reference to the proposed team, "I do not think they possess stars at present who would attract good gates in India. Those in the top flight like Statham, Tattersal, Greaves, Trueman, Watson and Lawson have already been seen in this country and the only ones who would be new are Wardle and Brian Close. Washbrook at the age of 42 is still good but I am not sure if his business commitments will permit him to make a prolonged trip."

Mr. Merchant further states, "I also heard in London that Len Hutton might come if he was convinced that Indian cricket public would be extremely keen to have him. There can never be any doubt about our wanting to see him, but I feel that the terms to be offered to him will have to be sufficiently attractive to make him come out of his retirement."—UPI.

Excellent Display By Teen-Ager

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TEEN-AGER and School boy Subash Kambli gave a sparkling display when he beat his more experienced rival N. M. Eppakayal in straight games in the second round of Nagpada Neighbourhood House Open Carrom Tournament at the Club hall, this evening. Kambli conceded twenty points in the first and twenty four points in the second.

The feature of Kamli's play was his clever moves and consistency. He more often puzzled Eppakayal by his rebound and cross court shots.

Top-seeded Aish Hyderabadi was fully extended by new-comer Kironkonda which he won after three games.

The results were:

Men's Singles: SECOND ROUND Subash Kambli beat N. M. Eppakayal 29-20, 29-24; Ivan Marquis beat S. S. Sethna 29-13, 29-9; Mahamud Zahir b. Benpas Asher 29-14, 24-29, 29-0; Mhatre b. P. S. Khamkar 29-7, 29-19; M. K. Gadhate beat M. A. Khan 29-22, 29-20; Rizvi beat R. J. Patole 29-0, 29-20; Aish Hyderabadi beat N. B. Kiaran Konda 29-24, 0-29, 29-8; Abdul Gaffar beat A. Rehman 29-27, 29-6; Abdul Gaffoor beat Syed Hasan Moulana 29-13, 29-17; N. L. Sangam beat S. D. Kenkre 29-7, 29-19; R. A. Chitty beat Nur-Hussain 29-26, 29-11; Balchandra Naik beat R. R. Vishnu 29-8, 7-29, 29-9, Gulab Air beat Yakub 26-29, 29-26, 29-14.

'Times' Team Table Tennis

Home Team In Final For First Time In 16 Years

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ROSETTES must be handed to Devchand Somaya and Mahadeo Shinde for steering the "Times of India" into the final of the Table Tennis Team Championship for the Herbert Smith Shield for the first time during its 16-year-old history.

They beat the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "A" by three matches to one and qualified to meet the Students' Y.M.C.A. "B" who overcame the Fourth team of the State Bank by an identical margin. The victors will meet on Tuesday next.

Somaya and Dilip Sampat took the table first. After the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana player had banked the opening game at 21-15, he lagged behind 9-16 in the next largely because of Somaya's attacking game.

But the "Times" representative had to bow down 15-21 in the decider, Sampat being very drastic on both wings.

Then Shinde disposed of C. G. Velkar in twelve minutes; he later teamed with Somaya and the two together experienced little difficulty in giving the "Times" a 2-1 lead.

Velkar was then pitted against Somaya; all that he did was to chop and push and it was no surprise that he could not keep the match alive and get the better of Somaya, who triumphed in straight games.

On the adjoining table, Gautam Divan of the Students' Y.M.C.A. was in "killer" mood against Bomi Amalsadwala.

Assuming a quick lead of 9-0, he claimed the first game at the expense of ten points and won the next at 21-17.

The advantage was negatived when thirteen-year-old Himansu Vakil fell to Baji Khambatta but the loser was thereafter concerned with Divan in what proved the key tie of the match.

BITTER BATTLE

Both Divan and Vakil were highly strung against Khambatta and Amalsadwala who took the opening game at 17-21.

Then, as if spurred on by adversity, the Y.M.C.A. students clicked into top gear.

While Divan played the role of a general, Vakil was an excellent soldier; the two made short work of their rivals who could collect only twelve points.

A bitter battle of driving and counter-driving was waged in the decider, with the rallies being tense and long. But because Divan and Vakil packed powerful hits with their sound defence they run out the match at 21-19.

Khambatta was in good form this evening but he could do nothing against Divan in the first game which he conceded after taking eight points.

Then the spectators roared encouragement to Khambatta, who, mixing sturdy defence with slashing forehand drives and backhand flicks, levelled the score after an exciting finish.

Leading 17-11, Khambatta was caught at 20 but after he had survived a match point he claimed the middle game at 23-21.

But though the State Bank player played fine stuff in the final game he could not find a telling answer to the "wicked" shots of Divan, who hit winners at will and made his opponent run all over the place. Divan won 21-15.

The results of the semi-finals were:—

"Times of India" "B" beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "A" by three matches to one, seven games to two and 177 points to 138:

D. P. Somaya lost to Dilip Sampat 15-21, 21-19, 15-21; M. Shinde beat C. G. Velkar 21-13, 21-8; D. P. Somaya and M. Shinde beat Dilip Sampat and S. V. Gaokar 21-15, 21-12; D. P. Somaya beat C. G. Velkar 21-13, 21-16.

Students' Y.M.C.A. "B" beat State Bank Sports Club "D" by three matches to one, six games to four and 196 points to 167

Gautam Divan beat B. M. Amalsadwala 21-10, 21-17; Himansu Vakil lost to Baji Khambatta 13-21, 19-21; Gautam Divan and Himansu Vakil beat B. M. Amalsadwala and Baji Khambatta 17-21, 21-12, 21-19; Gautam Divan beat Baji Khambatta 21-8, 21-23, 21-15.

Zarapkar Only One To Be Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FURTHER progress was made this evening in the first and second rounds of the men's singles in the "Times of India" Open Table Tennis Championships at the "Times" Sports Club. All the established players had a comfortable time except Govind Zarapkar, who encountered stiff resistance from P. R. Mahadevan in the second round.

The opening game was a 'tight' one with the lead sea-sawing first one way and then the other. But after Zorapkar had forfeited it at 21-23, he began to click in his usual manner to take the next two after conceding thirteen and eighteen points.

The results were:

MEN'S SINGLES

FIRST ROUND: M. M. Naidu w.o. S. C. Sutaria; Arvind Lavakare beat B. Subramaniam 21-18, 21-10; T. Siqueira w.o. "A" player; Vijay Lulla w.o. B. S. Gavi; M. R. Pednekar beat K. M. Toprani 21-13, 21-7; D. B. Balse beat P. J. Ved 14-21, 23-21, 21-12; B. M. Amalsadwala beat H. M. Merchant 21-13, 21-15; P. K. Jadhav w.o. J. McNale; G. N. Zarapkar beat P. S. Talwar 21-10, 21-8; P. R. Mahadevan beat C. A. D'Souza 24-22, 26-24; S. R. Samuel beat M. V. Rege 21-19, 21-16; G. N. Suresh beat D. S. Kapur 19-21, 21-17, 21-15; G. R. Naidu w.o. N. V. Raju; D. Y. Dandekar w.o. D. K. Koli; G. R. Sahadeo beat N. T. Narkar 21-15, 21-13; N. Krishnamurthy beat N. G. Merchant 21-17, 21-14; Ossie Dyer beat S. Y. Khan 16-21, 21-17, 21-11; R. R. Chachad beat F. J. Bode 21-12, 21-12; H. B. Vakil beat P. R. Shenoy 21-13, 21-15; D. P. Patel beat J. J. Kapadia 21-12, 21-10; A. C. Gurubaxani beat V. Divakar 21-12, 21-18; M. Shinde beat B. A. Shah 21-9, 21-7; N. L. Bajaj beat J. S. Rane 21-16, 15-21, 21-12; M. N. Seshadri beat C. L. Savara 21-19, 15-21, 21-19; A. Rangoonwala beat J. P. Bhimani 21-1, 21-9; S. V. Gaonkar beat L. L. Narayan 21-11 21-12; N. B. Bhatia w.o. T. Lopes; Ramzan Khan w.o. D. R. Tandon; S. B. Kaji w.o. V. G. Bodas:; T. S. Naidu w.o. B. Pereira; K. P. Shetty beat N. Correa 18-21, 23-21, 21-19.

SECOND ROUND: Arvind Lavakare beat M. M. Naik 21-16, 21-12; Joe Siqueira beat Vijay Lulla 21-18, 21-13; D. B. Balse beat M. R. Pednekar 21-13, 21-11; B. M. Amalsadwala beat P. K. Jadhav 21-18, 21-19; G. N. Zarapkar beat P. R. Mahadevan 21-23, 21-13, 21-18; G. N. Suresh beat S. R. Samuel 21-19, 21-16; G. R. Naidu beat D. Y. Bandekar 21-15, 21-6; N. Krishnamurthy beat G. Sahadeo 21-5, 21-18; N. L. Bajaj beat M. V. Seshadri 21-14, 21-12; Ossie Dyer beat Ramzan Khan 21-15, 21-6; S. V. Gaokar beat N. B. Bhatia 21-8, 21-19; R. R. Chachad beat B. Kaji 21-7, 21-11; M. Shinde beat A. C. Gurubaxani 21-17, 21-18; T. S. Naidu beat D. P. Patel 21-19, 21-14; H. B. Vakil beat K. P. Shetty 21-15, 21-12.

Today's FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:
5-30 p.m. Central Railway vs. Goan S.C. (Harwood League Football).

St. Xavier's College Ground
4 p.m. Artillery Centre vs Central Railway 'B' (Bombay League); 5-30 p.m. New China Mills vs Labour Welfare Board 'B' (Presidents Cup Final).

BADMINTON

W.I.A.A. Club:
3-30 p.m. Open Tournament.

TABLE TENNIS

"Times" Sports Club
3-30 p.m. 1st and 2nd rounds of Juniors Singles of Upper Half. 4-45 p.m. 1st and 2nd rounds of Men's Singles of Third Quarters. 6-15 p.m. 1st and second rounds of Men's Singles of Fourth Quarter. (Open Tournament).

'Unacceptable' U. S. Conditions

ATHLETIC MEET OFF

PARIS, July 6.

THE proposed athletic match between the Soviet Union and the United States, planned to take place in Moscow this month, was cancelled because the U.S. proposed "new and unacceptable conditions" at the last moment, the newspaper "Sovietskyi Sport," quoted by Tass Agency, reported today.

It said the match was agreed to in principle at the Olympic games in Melbourne and the athletics section of the U.S.S.R. Sports Committee confirmed the invitation in April, agreeing to return match in the U.S. in 1958.

The newspaper said that no agreement was reached because of the "new and unacceptable conditions" presented by the Americans, such as the proposal to strike out the women's events originally planned from the programme and to ask the U.S.S.R. to pay all the expenses.

The paper also said that for the return match the Americans had said that all the regulations of the American Immigration Services would have to be obeyed by the Russian athletes, including the compulsory registration of their finger prints.

Answering the Soviet request, the paper said, the American Amateur Athletic Union Secretary Dan Ferris, while agreeing to the women's events being put back in the programme, refused to change the other conditions and said it had been decided to cancel the match.—UPI-AFP.

KORES OUTCLASS RAINBOW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

KORES SPORTS CLUB trounced Rainbow Club by four goals to nil in the First Division of Bombay Football League at the St. Xavier's College ground, this evening.

It was a dul and one-sided match, the winners dominating throughout. Kores' attack functioned well and scored the first goal in less than five minutes through David who shot correctly from a close range. Kores received stiff resistance later and Rainbow improving their defence prevented Kores from scoring further. The teams changed sides with 1-0.

After resumption, Kores again dominated and scored three more goals to complete their tally. David again gave them further lead and Pinto and Hussain scored the rest to give their side a comfortable win.

Rainbow improved in the closing stage but all their scoring chances failed due to lack of understanding and bungling at the goal posts.

Earlier, Western Railway beat St. Francis Goans by three goals to one. The Railwaymen led 1-0 at half time. Antic Gabriel and Siddiki were the Railway scorers. Nargis reduced the margin for the losers.

BANGALORE RACES

MOHAMEDALLY, CHAVAN SCORE DOUBLES

BANGALORE, July 6.

Following are the results of the races held here today:

Ceylon Plate—6 Furs.
Will's Delight 8-11 (Rajoo) 1, Miss Pop 8-6 (Dix) 2, Battleship 7-8 (Ratu) 3, The Saint 8-7 (Hassan) 4.

Won by: 1-3/4, L, 2½ L.
Time: 1 min. 26-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 444 (Win), Rs. 136, Rs. 66, Rs. 199 for Places.
Not run: What-A-Night.
Favourite: Eastern Belle.
Winner trained by: Ali Asker.
Forecast Pool: Rs. 1432.

Basalat Jah Cup—One Mile
Chhail Bhanwar 8-2 (Purtu Singh) 1, Miss Faenza 8-7 (F. K. Black) 2, Spring Tide 9-4 (Warren) 3, Ches-Kely 7-10 (Shiba) 4.

Won by: NK, 2ls, 2ls and ¾l.
Time: 1 min. 47-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 17 for (Win), Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for Places.
Favourite: Chhail Bhanwar.
Not run: Dark Diamond, Jetra, Airway.
Winner trained by: Mohamedally.

Breeders Plate (Div. I)—6 Furs.
Decoration 8-12 (S. Chavan) 1, Golden Night 8-1, (Mullsingh) 2, Diplomatic 8-2 (Foley) 3, Sunvale 8-0 (Shanker) 4.

Not run: Lucky Seven, Miss Faenza, Mediator.
Won by: 2ls, 3/4l, Neck.
Time: 1 min. 2-4/5.
Tote paid: Rs. 12 (Win), Rs. 12, Rs. 36, Rs. 55 Places.
Favourite: Decoration.
Winner trained by: Chavan.

S.I.T.C. Cup—1-1/4 Miles
Exemplary 7-9 (Channell) 1, W.S. 8-10 (Devaney) 2, Third Degree 7-8 (CRD) 3, Sweet Pipe 8-3 (Remedios) 4.

Not run: Nomelie, Divorce Court, Expensivt.
Won by: 1¾ls, 2ls, 3¼ls.
Time: 2 min. 12-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 246 (Win), Rs. 30, Rs. 14, Rs. 21 for Places.
Favourite: W.S.
Winner trained by: H. D. Fownes.

Conoor Plate—7 Furs.
Dhola Maroo 7-11 (Dixon) 1, Golden Leader 8-4 (Shanker) 2, Charter 8-3 (O'Neale) 3, Valley Rose 7-7 (Connell) 4.

Not run: Piero III, Court Ian, Abhimani.
Won by: 2ls, 3/dls, 2ls.
Time: 1 min. 30-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 113 (Win), Rs. 35, 67, 21 for Places.
Favourite: Chartair.
Winner trained by: Mohamedally.

Breeders Plate—6 Furs.
Air Way 9-4 (Chavan) 1, Sport Time 8-11 (Shanker) 2, One Alone 8-8 (J. O'Neale) 3, Straw Hat 8-7 (Agnew) 4.

Won by: 1¼ls, 2½ls and 1¼ls.
Time: 1 min. 21 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 12 (Win), Rs. 10, Rs. 10, Rs. 10 (Places).
Favourite: Air Way.
Not run: Not Yet, Munni, Fury.
Winner trained by: G. Chavan.
Double Event: Rs. 328 on each of 7 tickets.
Treble Event: Rs, 118 on each of 53 tickets.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(Quiz appears on Page 14)

1. (a) Dr. W. G. Grace 152 against Australia at the Oval in 1850; (b) C. Bannerman 165 against England at Melbourne in 1877; (c) Lala Amarnath 118 against England in Bombay in 1933.
2. G. L. Jessop at the Oval, for England against Australia in 1902.
3. First wicket partnership of 413 runs by Vinoo Mankad and Pankaj Roy against New Zealand at Madras in 1955-56.
4. In the precincts of the Temple of Olympia, where the Ancient Greek Games were held.
5. (a) 4.1 lb., (b) 1 lb. 12.25 oz; (c) 16 lb.
6. Blue, Yellow, Black, Green, Red. They symbolise the five continents being joined together in the Olympics, but no one colour is associated with any particular continent.

World Football Cup

HELSINKI, July 6.

Poland beat Finland 3-1, after leading 1-0 at half time in their elimination round match for the World Football Cup yesterday.—UPI-AFP.